ST. LOUIS DISTRICT CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORT NUMBER 19

AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY ALONG THE EASTERN FLOODPLAIN OF THE LOWER ILLINOIS RIVER: CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF SELECTED PORTIONS OF THE MEREDOSIA AND MEREDOSIA LAKE DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICTS, SCOTT, CASS AND MORGAN COUNTIES, ILLINOIS

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ST. LOUIS DISTRICT CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORT NUMBER 19

An Archeological Survey along the Eastern Floodplain of the Lower Illinois River: Cultural Resource Survey of Selected Portions of the Meredosia and Meredosia Lake Drainage and Levee Districts, Scott, Cass and Morgan Counties, Illinois

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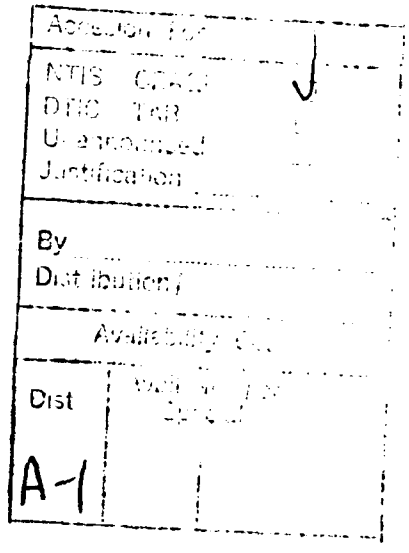

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U.S. Army Corps
of Engineers
St. Louis District

March 1985

ABSTRACT

The Center for American Archeology, Contract Archeology Program conducted an archeological survey of selected portions of the Meredosia and Meredosia Lake Drainage and Levee Districts, Scott, Cass and Morgan Counties, Illinois. A representative sample of varying topographic and physiographic zones was surveyed. The survey identified 93 previously unreported sites (57 prehistoric and 52 historic). The distribution and description of collected materials are discussed and reviewed in the broader regional context.

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The cooperation from farmers and landowners whose fields were surveyed is greatly appreciated. Terry Norris and George Knight, staff archeologists, Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, provided technical assistance and support. Their interest in the archeology of the Illinois River Valley is appreciated. The efforts provided by the field and laboratory crews--Erich Schroeder, James Novelli, Luann Bausch, Vickie Pence and Linda Retzer--are greatly appreciated. James Novelli provided invaluable assistance in the preparation of this report. Cynthia Danley graciously arranged her schedule to illustrate most of the figures. Additional figures were provided by Frieda Odell-Vereecken. Edwin Hajic and David Leigh provided useful insights into the geomorphology and geology of the project area. Mary Youngblood typed the manuscript under the somewhat stressful conditions of producing multiple reports simultaneously. Additional typing was provided by Beverly Sexauer. Marjorie Schroeder provided editorial comments.

Harold Hassen

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Background

In 1983 the Army Corps of Engineers contracted with the Center for American Archeology, Contract Archeology Program to perform a cultural resource survey of selected portions of the Meredosia and Meredosia Lake Drainage and Levee Districts. The project area is situated on the eastern floodplain of the Illinois River between river miles 65 and 79 and lies within Scott, Cass and Morgan counties. (Figure 1).

The Meredosia survey is part of a comprehensive flood control study conducted by the Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District. The emphasis of the cultural resource studies along the Illinois River floodplain has been on surface surveys (Hassen and Batura 1983; Hassen and Hajic 1984), site evaluations (Batura and Leigh 1983; Hassen 1984), and Holocene floodplain geomorphological studies (Hajic and Hassen 1980; Hajic 1981a,b; Hajic 1983; Hajic and Leigh 1984). It is anticipated the information presented in this report will assist the Corps of Engineers in planning the protection of archeological resources during future maintenance and development of the river shoreline and tributary streams.

The results of the survey will also be a valuable addition to ongoing research established by the Center for American Archeology. This research has focused on two primary goals, 1) the compilation of a master inventory for archeological sites in the lower Illinois River drainage and, 2) describing and explaining changes through time in settlement patterns and subsistence strategies within the lower Illinois River drainage area.

The project area encompasses approximately 6,376 ha (15,755 a). The Contract Archeology Program (CAA) designed and implemented a sampling strategy providing for the surveying of 1,147 ha (2,834 a) approximately 18 percent of the total project area. For the purpose of this study, the project area refers to the total area (6,376 ha) encompassing the Meredosia and Meredosia Lake Drainage and Levee Districts. The survey area refers to the 1,147 ha actually surveyed. In accordance with the

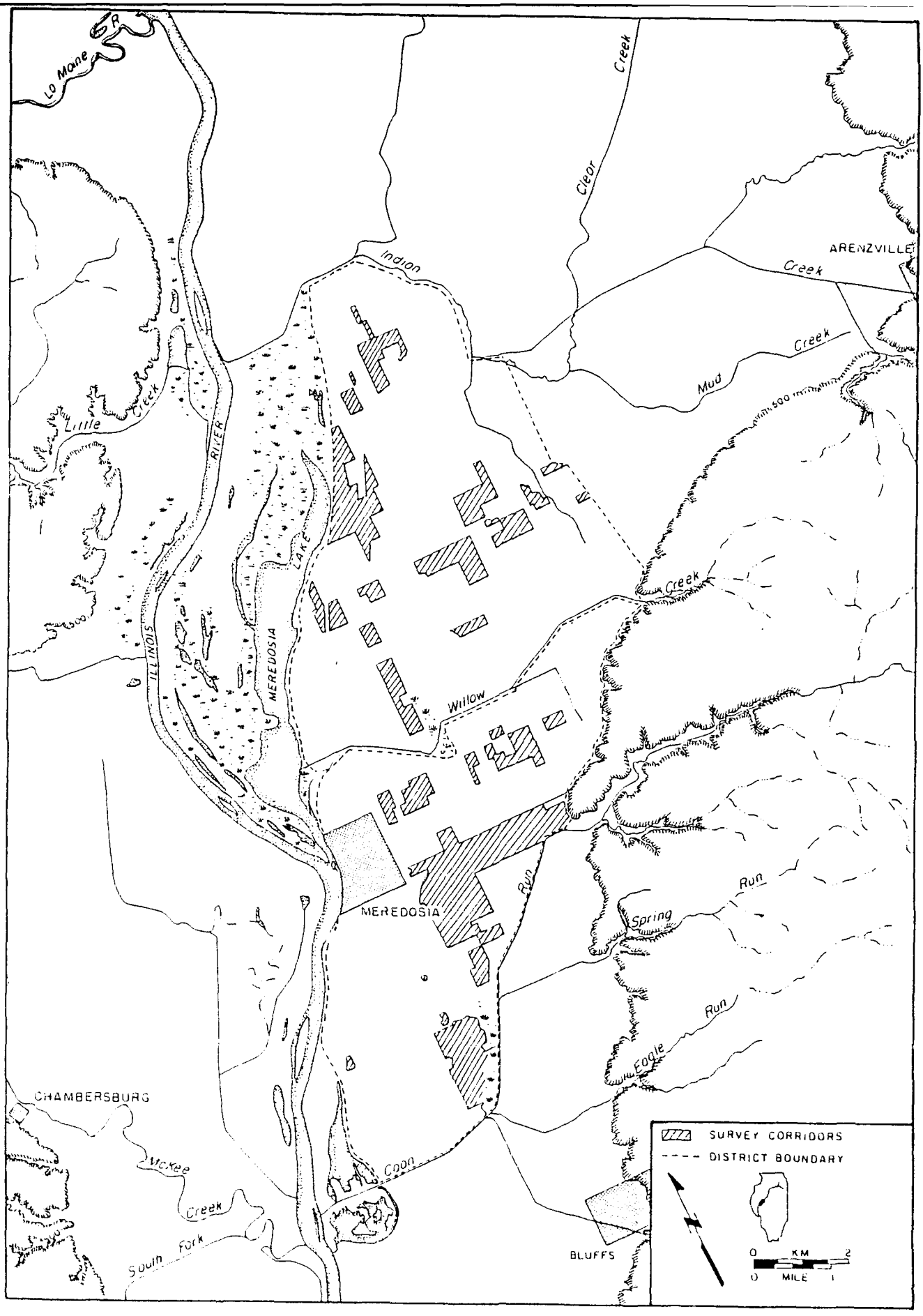

Figure 1. Meredosia and Meredosia Lake Drainage and Levee District Surveys, 1984.

scope of work the study investigated representative proportions of the varying topographic and physiographic zones.

The study was conducted under the overall direction of Dr. Harold Hassen. Erich Schroeder, James Novelli, Luann Bausch and Harold Hassen conducted the field survey between April and July 1984. Laboratory processing including washing and curation were coordinated by Vickie Pence and Linda Retzer. Lithic artifact description and analysis was conducted by Harold Hassen and James Novelli. David Morgan provided the ceramic analysis. Historic artifact analysis was conducted by Erich Schroeder. The nineteenth-century vegetation reconstruction and summary was provided by Nancy Asch and David Asch. All materials and records from the study are curated at the Kampsville Archeological Center, Kampsville, Illinois. The materials are available to professional archeologists for research purposes by contacting the Contract Archeology Program.

Project Goals

The cultural resource survey of selected portions of the Meredosia and Meredosia Lake Drainage and Levee Districts was designed according to specific aims established by the Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District. The intent of the study is to document the presence of archeological material within the survey areas and to provide an evaluation of sites and recovered artifacts.

Specifically, the survey was designed to perform the following tasks:

(1) locate and map surface prehistoric and early historic habitation and mortuary sites;
(2) conduct a collection of surface artifacts;
(3) provide artifact descriptions;
(4) assess site temporal affiliation; and
(5) develop an overall synthesis of the survey results with data derived from previous archeological investigations.

In addition, recommendations on the future management of the cultural resources are provided.

An evaluation of sites and recovered artifacts necessitates that the analysis be conducted within a broader regional framework (Goodyear, Raab

and Klinger 1978). Documenting changes in land use and resource procurement and utilization is a major focus of ongoing research conducted by the Center for American Archeology. Information obtained from the Meredosia Lake Drainage and Levee can contribute toward this research in four major ways:

1. Improve our understanding of the distribution of sites within a particular regional landscape.

The spatial extent of the present study complements previous studies within the floodplain of the lower Illinois River Valley. Many of the earlier studies were restricted to particular floodplain landforms (e.g. natural levees) or were contained in narrower corridors. The present study focus on the entire floodplain and in addition, represents the first systematic survey in this portion of the Illinois River floodplain. Thus, there is an opportunity to broaden knowledge on where sites are and are not located.

2. Improve our understanding of the utilization of the wider regional landscape during specific cultural periods in the prehistory of the westcentral Illinois.

The Meredosia and Meredosia Lake Drainage and Levee District survey will provide an additional perspective on the use of the Illinois River drainage by specific prehistoric groups. Previous studies along the Illinois River shoreline and the dissected and interior uplands illustrate differential utilization of the landscape by Archaic and Woodland peoples. The distribution, diversity and absence of sites within the various landforms represented will contribute toward modeling changes in settlement-subsistence strategies. The present survey provides an opportunity to examine how particular cultural groups used this specific area and how use changed through time.

3. Improve our understanding of the nature and distribution of small limited activity sites across the landscape.

The goal of the survey is to identify the presence of archeological sites. Regardless of their extent, all sites are recorded. Frequently, small, limited activity sites fail to receive the attention usually accorded larger, more complex, multiple activity sites. This is unfortunate since the smaller, less complex

sites are equally informative and important.

If prehistoric resource procurement, technology, and social interaction are to be understood it is essential that the character and distribution of all sites are evaluated. The presence of small sites within the survey area provides an opportunity to identify and evaluate site types that will add greater dimension to settlement-subsistence studies.

4. Improve upon existing models regarding Holocene floodplain evolution and the potential for encountering surface and buried sites.

Recent studies have discussed the Holocene evolution of the lower Illinois Valley floodplain (Hajic and Hassen 1980; Hajic 1981 a&b; Hajic and Styles 1982; Hajic 1982; Hajic and Hassen 1984; Hajic and Leigh 1984). Interpretations have been proposed regarding changing depositional environments, effects of climatic fluctuations and the development of Illinois River and secondary stream channel stability. These models are based on an assessment of surface landforms, subsurface geology and the distribution of surface archeological sites.

The potential for buried and surface archeological deposits from particular time periods within the project area varies among the different landforms (Hajic and Leigh 1984). The present study provides an opportunity to assess the buried and surface site potentials predicted for the project area from an analysis based primarily on a geologic data base.

Limitations

The cultural resource survey in the Meredosia and Meredosia Lake Drainage and Levee Districts was restricted to surface reconnaissance. A number of factors can preclude discovery of all sites when only surface reconnaissance techniques are used, and can impede evaluation of specific site integrity. Those factors include: surface visibility, sedimentation and site burial, plowing and modern disturbance, collection bias and amateur collectors.

1. To Locate Surface Sites It Is Necessary To View A Surface That

Is Not Obscured. The survey occurred in cultivated fields and surface visibility was good. However, some survey corridors had crops which had grown approximately 50 cm, thus obscuring visibility slightly.

2. Site Burial. Certain topographic features can reduce the ability to locate sites. Geomorphological sedimentation such as alluvial and colluvial deposits may bury sites. Erosion resulting from field cultivation atop ridges, levees and terrace remnants may result in artifact displacement downslope and mixing of cultural components or occupations. Thus, the absence of surface archeological material should be approached with caution when there is a potential for buried cultural deposits.

3. Agricultural Activity. Field cultivation will affect the horizontal and vertical distribution of artifacts as they appear on the surface. Plowing may also disturb the quality of material preservation by exposing fragile materials to surface conditions.

4. Collector Bias. Once a site is identified in the field, a number of factors contribute toward creating potential bias in the types and quantity of recovered artifacts (Goodyear, House and Ackerly 1979). Despite similar training the ability of surveyors to consistently perform during an entire day will vary under different weather conditions. For example, at the end of a hot day an ability to accurately recognize dark colored ceramics within a dark soil matrix may diminish.

5. Amateur Collectors. The effect of collectors removing artifacts from sites cannot be accurately determined. Nevertheless, collectors are known to frequent sites within the survey area and it would be expected that diagnostic projectile points, exotic items and/or ceramics have been removed from the archeological record.

6. Modern Disturbance. A number of additional modern disturbances other than field cultivation may disturb or obliterate archeological material. These include urban development (City of Meredosia), farm houses and buildings, road development and stream channelization.

CHAPTER 2

PHYSICAL SETTING

The Meredosia project area is situated on the eastern floodplain of the Illinois River. Indian Creek and Coon Run Creek form the northern and southern boundaries respectively. The two drainage districts are separated by Willow Creek. Each of these creeks has been extensively channelized.

In the Meredosia Lake district the western boundary is formed by Meredosia Lake and associated lowlying areas. The eastern boundary borders Pankey Pond ditch. In the Meredosia District the Illinois River and Smith Lake form the western boundary. The eastern boundary is adjacent to the course by Coon Run Creek and the bluffs. Only a small portion of the eastern project area is next to the bluffs. This area extends from the mouth of Coon Run Creek to just north of Willow Creek.

The floodplain is widest at the northern boundary, approximately 14 km, and narrows to 9 km at Willow Creek and 7 km at the south end.

Geomorphology

The geomorphology and shallow subsurface geology for the project area has been the subject of an extensive study funded by the Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District and reported by Hajic and Leigh (1984). Since that report presents a detailed description and discussion only a brief summary is presented here.

The project area is comprised of a variety of surface landforms including the Bath and Bluffs Terraces, the Bug Island Paleochannel, alluvial fans and a variety of tributary creek alluvial features.

The Bath Terrace is most prominent south of Willow Creek where it borders the Illinois River and Smith Lake. Two smaller remnants of the Bath Terrace are situated north of Willow Creek. Most of the Bath Terrace surface is topped by eolian dunes. These dunes are quite old, but may have recently been reactivated due to cultivation. Bath Terrace elevations generally range between 139 m.a.s.l. (455 ft.) and 142 m.a.s.l. (405 ft). In some instances dune elevations exceed 143 m.a.s.l.

(470 ft.). Lower elevations of 137 m.a.s.l. (450 ft) may occur when the dunes are absent.

The Bluffs Terrace is situated east of and adjacent to the Bath Terrace south of Willow Creek, and southwest of and adjacent to a large Bath Terrace south of Indian Creek. Isolated remnants of the Bluffs Terrace also occur in the Bug Island Paleochannel. Dunes are less common on the Bluffs Terrace than on the Bath, and are more frequently found on the remnants representing channel bars on Bug Island Paleochannel. Common elevations for the Bluffs Terrace range between 133.5 m.a.s.l. (438 ft.) and 134.7 m.a.s.l. (442 ft.). When dunes are present, an elevation of 137.8 m.a.s.l. (452 ft.) can be expected.

The Bug Island Paleochannel is situated between the western Bath and Bluff Terraces and the eastern bluffline. Much of the Bug Island Paleochannel is mantled by coalescing fans and fluvial deposits from Indian Creek.

The eastern margin of Meredosia Lake is characterized by either an eroded remnant of the Bluffs terrace or natural levee deposits originating from an old Illinois River channel.

Soils in the project area are differentiated among the various landforms. Plainfield sand and Sparta sandy loam are present on the Bath and Bluffs Terraces. In addition to the above mentioned soils, the Bluffs Terrace also includes Keomah silt loam, Hoopeston sandy loam, Orio silt loam and Ambraw clay loam (in depressional areas). Along the distal portion of the alluvial fans Dupo silt loam is present. Worthen and Littleton silt loams characterize the medial and proximal portions of the fans. Those portions of the Bug Island Paleochannel not covered by upland derived sediments include Darwin silty clay, Beaucoup silty clay loam and Ambraw clay loam.

Based on a series of valley cross-sections, eight lithostratigraphic units have been defined. They include:

Unit 1 - Situated beneath the Bath Terrace dunes and within the Bluffs Terrace. This unit represents outwash aggredation consisting of Wisconsinan sand and gravels and is part of the Henry Formation.

Unit 2 - This is the basal unit for the Bug Island Paleochannel and consists of bed load sands. The upper portion of this unit

may consist of lacustrine sediments deposited when the channel was initially abandoned. This unit may also be part of the Henry Formation.

Unit 3 - Stratigraphically above unit 2 in the Bug Island Paleochannel, this unit represents laminated and interbedded slackwater sediments. Shifting lake levels may have resulted in some surfaces being exposed briefly.

Unit 4 - This unit overlies Unit 1 and occasionally Unit 3. It is comprised of oxidized and leached fine eolian sands and characterizes the Parkland Sand, terrace dunes.

Unit 5 - This unit characterizes the alluvial fans south of Willow Creek. These upland derived silt loam sediments exhibit strong lamination at the base. These basal sediments may represent sedimentation in a shallow lacustrine environment.

Unit 6 - This unit frequently is found above the Bug Island Paleochannel north of Willow Creek. These upland derived silts were deposited as natural levees, splays and overbank deposits.

Unit 7 - This unit consists of unoxidized and leached silty clay and clayey silt. It is similar to the Hartwell member which has been described as a major valley-filling unit within the floodplain further south. This unit was deposited in a lacustrine environment or in a slow moving fluvial system.

Unit 8 - This unit comprises the surface of Bug Island Paleochannel and is probably correlated with the Buck Lake member to the south (Hajic 1981). The silty clay loam and silty clay sediments represent backwater deposits.

Vegetation

The present vegetation of the Illinois Valley bottomlands is greatly altered from that of presettlement times due to construction of levees and drainage ditches that have made it possible to cultivate much of the floodplain. Figure 2 illustrates the presettlement vegetation and

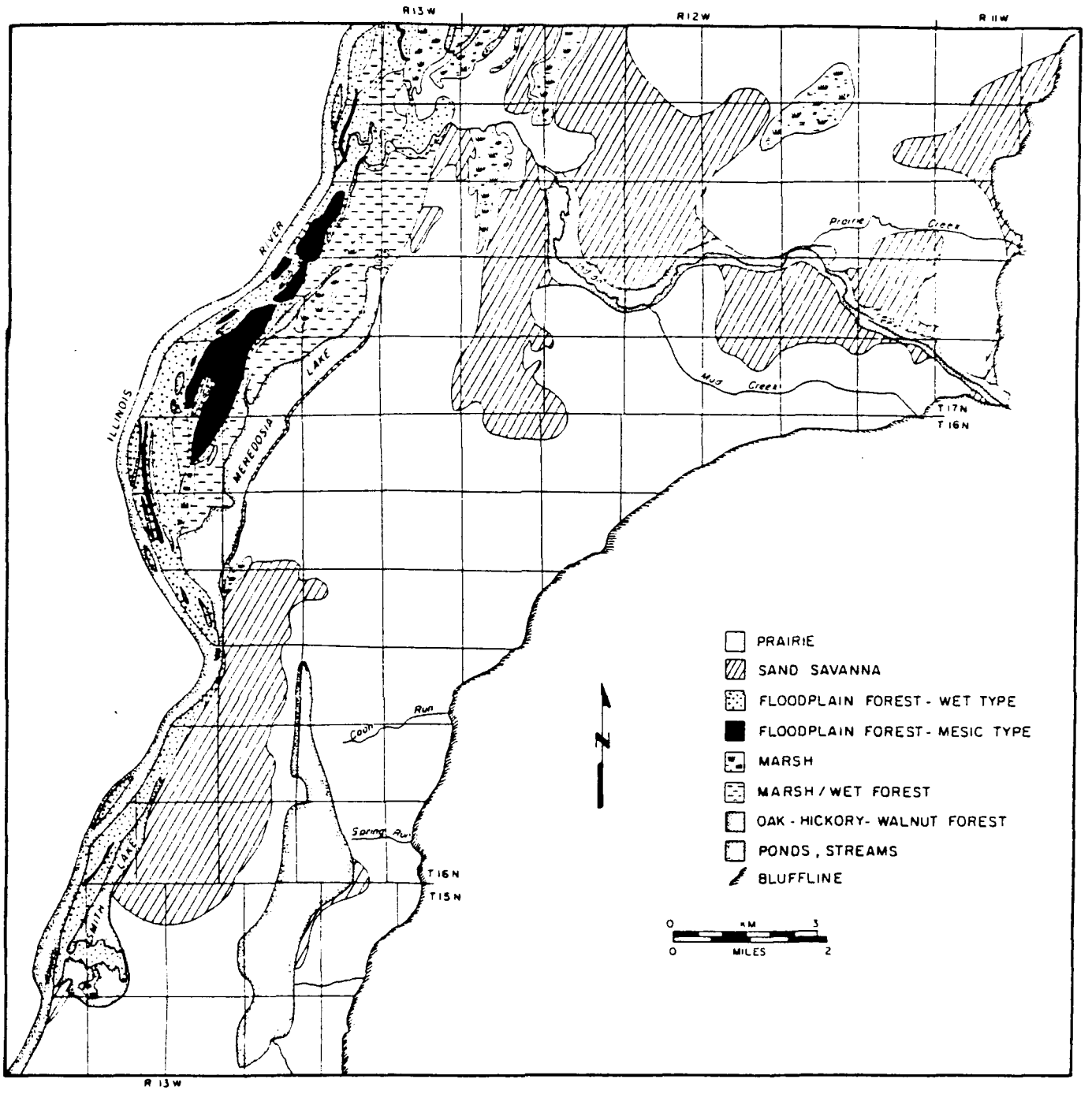

Figure 2. Early Nineteenth Century Vegetation of the Meredosia and Meredosia Lake Drainage and Levee Districts.

floodplain lakes of the area from Naples to Indian Creek as seen by the U.S. Government (n.d.) land surveyors in the spring of 1821 and 1822 and in July of 1831.

The land surveyors were required to select two witness trees at each section and quarter section corner and to give the diameter, bearings, and distance from the corners. Trees intersected along section lines were also identified and measured. Surveyors indicated where they entered and left forests, prairies, barrens, swamps, lakes, and streams. They made general observations about the vegetation, topography, and soils along each section line: the most common trees, the undergrowth, and fitness for cultivation, including wetness of soil.

Between section lines, the vegetational distribution in Figure 2 was inferred from correlations between vegetation and topography. Lake boundaries were approximated in part from a topographic map made by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at about the time major drainage and leveeing activities began (Woermann 1902-1905).

In presettlement times, the vegetation of the Illinois Valley bottomlands and surrounding upland regions was a mosaic of forests and prairies. In the bottomland area from Naples to Indian Creek, the following vegetation types were mapped: prairie, sand savanna, floodplain forest (wet type), floodplain forest (mesic type), marsh, marsh or wet forest, and oak-hickory-walnut forest. The prairie could be further subdivided into wet and mesic types. Other categories not mapped include sand prairie, submerged and floating aquatic vegetation, mudflat pioneers, and pioneer floodplain forest.

The diversity in vegetation types was largely a consequence of the diversity in topography. Topographic gradients influenced important variables such as soil moisture, susceptibility to flooding, alluviation and soil erosion, intensity of light, exposure to winds, and vulnerability to forest or prairie fires. In a floodplain, microtopographic variation creates habitats that may vary widely in frequency and duration of flooding, soil aeration, and spring soil temperatures. Cutting and filling due to the activity of the river destroys old surfaces and creates new ones where plant succession begins anew.

The diversity of vegetation types in this area is also related to

parent material. Areas of sandy soil tend to (1) show a great variation in temperature from day to night and from surface to subsoil, (2) have low water capacity, (3) have low organic matter content and few soluble inorganic salts, (4) be subject to drifting by the wind where not protected by a vegetation cover, and (5) have increased insolation due to reflection in open areas. "In the prairies of the sand deposits the two chief dynamic features of the environment are wind, which tends to move the sand, and vegetation, which tends to stabilize it" (Gleason 1910:35-36).

In the early nineteenth century, forests were found primarily on the low bottoms, the usual zone of flooding. Prairies were mostly on the terraces. However, both could occur under a wide range of drainage conditions. Extensive sandy terraces were covered by a sand savanna consisting of scattered, stunted timber, chiefly blackjack oak, black oak, and hickory.

The following is a discussion of each vegetation type in the area from Naples north to Indian Creek. The scientific names for plants discussed in the text are summarized in Table 1.

Aquatic Vegetation

The Illinois River channel is today devoid of aquatic vegetation, and the submerged and floating aquatic vegetation of the deeper, more stable backwater lakes is greatly reduced by turbidity, siltation, and pollution (Mills, Starrett, and Bellrose 1966). Kofoid (1903:236) characterized the vegetation of backwater lakes of the central Illinois Valley with the following words:

> The aquatic environment at Havana impresses the visiting biologist who for the first time traverses its rivers, lakes, and marshes, as one of exceedingly abundant vegetation, indeed almost tropic in its luxuriance.... He will find acres upon acres of "moss," as the fisherman call it -- a dense mat of mingled Ceratophyllum [coontail] and Elodea [elodea] choking many of the lakes from shore to shore, and rendering travel by boat a tedious and laborious process.

One-hundred-fifty years ago, Kofoid's description would have aptly applied to the Illinois River itself. According to Flint (1832:323):

> The river is wide and deep; and for the greater part of its width is filled with aquatic weeds, to such a degree, that no

Table 1. Scientific Names of Plants.

Acer negundo, boxelder
A. saccharinum, silver maple
Amaranthus tamariscinus, water hemp
Andropogon gerardi, big bluestem
A. scoparius, little bluestem

Betula spp., birch
B. nigra, river birch
Bidens spp., beggar-ticks, Spanish needles
Bouteloua curtipendula, side-oats grama

Calamovilfa longifolia, sand reed grass
Carpinus caroliniana, hornbeam
Carya spp., hickory
C. illinoensis, pecan
C. laciniosa, shellbark hickory, kingnut
Celtis spp., hackberry
Ceratophyllum demersum, coontail
Cercis canadensis, redbud
Cephalanthus occidentalis, buttonbush
Crataegus spp., hawthorn
Cyperus esculentus, nutgrass

Diospyros virginiana, persimmon

Eleocharis spp., spike rushes
Elodea spp., elodea
Eragrostis spp., teal grass

Fraxinus americana, white ash
F. pennsylvanica var. subintegerrima, green ash

Gleditsia triancanthos, honey locust

Juglans cinerea, butternut
J. nigra, black walnut

Koeleria cristata, June grass

Leersia oryzoides, ricecut grass
Lindera benzoin, spicebush

Morus rubra, red mulberry

Nelumbo lutea, lotus

Opuntia compressa, prickly pear
Ostrya virginiana, ironwood, hop-hornbeam

Table 1. Scientific Names of Plants. (continued)

Panicum virgatum, switchgrass
Picea spp., spruce
Platanus occidentalis, sycamore
Polygonum spp., smartweed
P. coccineum, marsh smartweed
Populus deltoides, cottonwood
Prunus americana, wild plum
P. serotina, wild black cherry
Rosa spp., rose
Sagittaria latifolia, duck potato, arrowhead
Salix spp., willow
Sassafras albidum, sassafras
Scirpus validus, great bulrush
Sorghastrum nutans, Indian grass
Spartina pectinata, slough grass
Stipa spartea, needlegrass
Tilia americana, basswood
Typha latifolia, cattail
Ulmus americana, American elm
U. rubra, slippery elm
Vitis spp., grape
Xanthium strumarium, cocklebur

species specifically mentioned by the land surveyors included white oak, elm, black walnut, basswood, butternut, sycamore, ash, and hawthorn.

Sand Savanna

A savanna is defined as a community with a grassy groundcover and an average tree canopy cover of less than 80% but greater than 10% (White 1978:337). The sand savanna is dominated by scattered, stunted timber, chiefly black oak, blackjack oak, and hickory. The herbaceous vegetation of a sand savanna is similar to that of a sand prairie and includes little bluestem, sand reed grass, sedge, June grass, Indian grass, needlegrass, and side-oats grama.

Prairies

In the original land surveys the prairies were not differentiated by their dominant species. Studies of remnant prairies in Illinois (Sampson 1921, Turner 1934) and more generally throughout the Midwest (Schaffner 1926) recognize two major lowland prairie associations: a big bluestem association on high ground that is seldom flooded, and a sloughgrass association on wet, poorly aerated alluvium. A switchgrass association sometimes occurs where the major associations intergrade.

Another type -- the sand prairie -- occurs on dunes. The study area is at the southern end of the central Illinois Valley sand region, whose vegetation was studied in detail by Gleason (1910). Dunes create diverse microhabitats whose presence in the past can be inferred, but which are at a scale too small to be recognizable from information in the early land surveys. The sand savanna mapped in Figure 2 would probably have included small areas of sand prairie. Gleason (1910) found that xerophytic sandy areas included such short, typically western bunchgrasses as little bluestem, June grass, Indian grass, side-oats grama, and needlegrass. Prickly pear cactus also grew in the dry soil of the dune prairies.

Bottomland prairies were sometimes invaded by shrubs or small trees. In the prairies of the American Bottoms east of St. Louis, Flagg (1838:188) described groves of wild plum and crabapple, as well as sumac and rose thickets.

Complicating a reconstruction of prehistoric vegetation are changes that occurred in the regional environment. In central Illinois, open spruce woodland and tundra ended about 13,800 years ago (King 1981:57).

By about 10,600 B.P., spruce was entirely replaced in the arboreal pollen record by deciduous tree pollen. The prominence of genera such as elm, ash, the hornbeams, and birch in the ensuing early Holocene pollen record has commonly been interpreted as signifying the existence of a climate more mesic than that of historic times. However, these are also trees which have a potential to migrate more rapidly than the oaks and hickories that eventually dominated Illinois forests. By 8300 years ago, upland vegetation around Chatsworth Bog, Livingston County, central Illinois, appears to have been dominated by oak (King 1981:58). At the same time, prairie began to appear, marking the beginning of the time-transgressive Hypsithermal in this part of the Midwest. The end of the Hypsithermal in central Illinois is not, according to King, marked by any substantial shift in the relative proportions of prairie and forest, probably because of the lack of a steep climatic gradient in the region.

The foregoing sketch of temporal changes is based on upland vegetation. Besides the lack of a pollen record from the river valley, there are the complicating effects of changes in floodplain geomorphology -- changes which, as Butzer (1977) observes, are only partially tied in with local climatic changes. Recently obtained radiocarbon dates from the bottomlands of the lower Illinois Valley suggest that spruce and other conifers were the dominant forest cover at least until 12,000 B.P. The latest of the samples containing conifer wood and spruce needles, from the upper portion of the Keach School terrace, dated to 12,000 B.P.$\pm$100(ISGS-911) (Hajic 1982).

With respect to vegetational consequences of the Hypsithermal for bottomland forests, riparian forests today are maintained far west into the Great Plains in climates undoubtedly as extreme as those experienced during the Hypsithermal Interval in Illinois (Wells 1970a, 1970b). Bottomland vegetational communities along the Missouri Valley in northwestern Missouri and Iowa are substantially similar to those of the Illinois Valley (Weaver 1960). Also, the highly dissected uplands adjacent to the Illinois Valley can be expected to have maintained a mosaic of habitats in which probably even a few mesic trees survived during the height of the Hypsithermal (Asch, Ford, and Asch 1972). King's (1981:59) inference for the uplands in the vicinity of Chatsworth Bog is probably applicable to these uplands as well: "Any late Holocene

increase in moisture, defining the end of the Hypsithermal, would have resulted primarily in changing the spatial arrangement of the mosaic and not necessarily the vegetation."

CHAPTER 3

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDIES

Information on site distribution and associated artifact assemblages within the project area is scant. Prior to 1984 no systematic studies had been conducted, although systematic studies have occurred in areas near the project area. For comparative purposes these studies, as well as the information obtained during collector interviews in 1969 and 1972, are summarized below. To provide a broad cultural perspective encompassing the entire lower Illinois River Valley through time and correlated with regional cultural development throughout the midwest is beyond the scope of this study. For a synthesis of midwest prehistory see Griffin 1967, Ford 1974, Brown 1977 and Stoltman 1978. A review of other archeological projects within other levee districts to the south can be found in Hassen and Batura 1983 and Hassen and Hajic 1984.

Collector Interviews and Site Visits (Struever 1960's)

The Meredosia Mound Group and habitation site is the best known and most prominant archeological site in the project area. The site is situated on Bath Terrace just north of the city of Meredosia along the southern end of Meredosia Lake. During the 1950s Stuart Struever visited this Middle Woodland site a number of times, interviewing collectors and surveying the adjacent fields.

This site had been reported by Griffin and Morgan (1941) when they reported on the Hilderbrand Mound. This mound is only one in the series of 13 Meredosia Mounds (as reported by Struever 1968). In 1954, John McGregor reported the site to the Illinois Archeological Survey. The site is identified as the Fish Hatchery site and Lewis Mounds. McGregor reported that two and possibly four or five mounds were present. McGregor further stated the Hilderbrand Mound was probably represented in this group. Struever (1968) states that the Fish Hatchery site probably refers to a habitation area situated south of Mound 1, at the southern end of the mound group. In 1967, Struever and R. Jenkins re-surveyed this southern field referring to it as the Seiving Habitation Area.

The variety of Middle Woodland ceramics including Havana, Pike, Baehr and Hopewell materials, as well as numerous exotic artifacts such

as bear canine, marine shell and obsidian, clearly indicate the importance of this mound group and habitation site during Middle Woodland times.

Struever (n.d.) reports on another mound group situated along the Illinois River on the Bath Terrace 5 km south of the city of Meredosia, the Virginia Holding Company site. The site is described as 6 - 8 mounds with a light density of lithics and ceramics between the mounds. Struever described the ceramics as Jersey Bluff. This site was re-visited in 1975 by the Center for American Archeology.

Collector Interviews, Farnsworth 1969 (Farnsworth n.d.)

In 1969 Kenneth Farnsworth conducted a series of collector interviews in the Meredosia region. The purpose of this study was to locate Middle Woodland sites. The Meredosia Mound Group was well known and this project was initiated to find additional Middle Woodland sites in the area. Two sites were identified. The Honey Point site is a large Middle Woodland site situated on the dunes atop the Bluffs Terrace. This site was revisited by Dolores Root in 1972.

The second Middle Woodland site, Sunset Beach, is located along the beach adjacent to Meredosia Lake. The area may actually be on a natural levee within Bug Island Paleochannel.

Collector Interviews, Dolores Root 1972 (Root n.d.)

In 1972 Dolores Root conducted a limited series of collector interviews and field surveys along the higher terrace elevations. Fifteen sites were identified. Six are situated on the Bath Terrace and include cultural components from the Middle Archaic, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland and Mississippian periods. Two sites, Hahn and Hahn South were re-surveyed during the 1984 survey. Five sites are situated along a slough east of the Illinois River and west of Meredosia Lake. Four of these sites are Late Woodland, and a fifth is Middle Woodland. Two sites are located on the Bluffs Terrace with only one containing diagnostic artifacts. This site (Wells) is situated on a small remnant of the terrace situated on Bug Island Paleochannel. Late Woodland ceramics were recovered from the site. The last site identified by Root is situated on what appears to be a natural levee within Bug Island Paleochannel. A Middle Archaic hafted biface and Late Woodland sherds were recovered.

Although the procedures used by Root were non-systematic and biased, some trends are evident. The Bath Terrace contains sites from a range of cultural components from the Early Archaic to Mississippian. In contrast, among those sites known to collectors, the lowlying areas situated near the Illinois River are characterized by Woodland components and most prominantly by the Late Woodland period.

Nine-Foot Channel (Farnsworth 1976)

This survey was initiated as a result of planned maintenance work on the Illinois River navigation channel by the Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District. The purpose was to identify surface sites within a 91 meter wide corridor along the east and west banks of the Illinois River. The survey extended from Illinois River Miles 1-80 and covers an area adjacent to the present study along the northern extent (River Miles 65 to 79). Eighty-nine prehistoric and five historic sites were identified. Between River Miles 65 and 80 no sites were identified within the survey corridor. However, just to the east of the survey corridor on the Bluffs Terrace a number of sites are present. These sites are located adjacent to Smith Lake and south of the Virginia Holding Company site, the mound group previously identified by Struever. Among the seven cultural components identified, six are Woodland (1-Early Woodland, 3-Middle Woodland, 2-Late Woodland) and one Middle Archaic hafted biface was recovered. The trend for Woodland sites to be located at the western edge of the floodplain near the present channel of the Illinois River is once again in evidence.

F.A.P. 408 Flint Creek and Blue Creek Alternates (Stafford et al. 1983)

This survey represented an opportunity to study a variety of floodplain landforms including the Keach School Terrace, natural levee system and a midchannel bar of an abandoned paleochannel. This study area is approximately 8 km south of the Meredosia project area. Forty-two sites were identified and they indicate site distribution is not evenly distributed across the floodplain. As expected, sites are correlated with the higher elevations and intensive utilization of those areas adjacent to older aquatic habitats is indicated. In contrast, the interior portions of the Keach School Terrace is utilized far less given its overall land surface (Stafford et al. 1983).

Early and Middle Archaic as well as Early Woodland components are

most common among the diagnostic materials recovered. Only one Late Woodland component was found and no Mississippian materials were recovered.

Stafford concludes that through time a settlement shift is documented with the older Archaic components situated adjacent to the paleochannels, and the later materials located near the present channel of the Illinois River. The basis for this shift is a change in either resource use or availability.

F.A.P. 408 Illinois Bluffline Borrow Area (Conner, ed., 1984)

This survey represents an intensive pedestrian reconnaissance of a 5 km long, 1.75 - 2 km wide, section of the eastern margin of the Illinois River Valley. The survey transect is approximately 8 km south of the Meredosia project area and extends from the south side of Mauvaise Terre Creek south to the northside of Plum Creek.

Four separate floodplain physiographic zones were surveyed including the Bath Terrace, Keach School Terrace, natural levees and alluvial and colluvial fans. Forty-two floodplain habitation sites were identified. Including the bluffcrest portion of the survey a total of 77 prehistoric sites (including 12 mound groups) were identified. The Bath Terrace with eight sites has the greatest temporal range of sites extending from the Archaic through the Mississippian periods. The natural levees and the alluvial and colluvial fans each have 17 sites with an emphasis on later cultural components. No sites were identified from the Keach School Terrace.

Archaic sites were relatively rare (n=5) on the floodplain, though they are distributed on each of the represented landforms. Only one Early Woodland sites was identified and this was located on the Bath Terrace. Middle Woodland sites (n=5) are restricted to the fans around Mauvaise Terre Creek and on the Bath Terrace. Late Woodland sites are the most numerous (n=11) and divided between the Bath Terrace and the fans. The four Mississippian sites are found on the Bath Terrace, natural levee and fans.

Shallow Subsurface Geology, Geomorphology and Limited Cultural Resource Investigations (Hajic and Leigh 1984)

In 1983-1984 a shallow subsurface geologic, geomorphic and limited surface cultural resource investigation was conducted in both the

Meredosia and Meredosia Lake Drainage and Levee Districts. These studies, requested by the Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, were designed to determine the potential for encountering buried archeological deposits and to assess potential surface site distribution. In addition, a limited surface survey was conducted at coring locations. One prehistoric archeological site was found. It is situated on the dunes on the Bath Terrace at the northern extent of the Meredosia Lake District. No diagnostic material was found.

Soil coring across a number of east-west floodplain wide transects provided an opportunity to identify and interpret shallow subsurface sedimentary units, geomorphic features and soils. These geologic and geomorphic investigations occurred in combination with an assessment of surface archeological materials. Based on these studies the following conclusions were drawn. Areas exhibiting a potential for subsurface deposits are those where rapid burial in a relatively low energy environment may have occurred during the Holocene. Colluvium, alluvial fans and natural levees meet these requirements. Areas having no potential for buried cultural deposits are represented by the outcropping of the terminal Pleistocene Terraces.

Specifically the geomorphologic investigations of the Meredosia project area indicate the following:

1. Surface Archeological Deposits. a) The Bath and Bluff Terrace are the oldest land surfaces and have a high potential for yielding the oldest and broadest range of temporal components. To a lesser extent this would also characterize the dunes on the terraces, b) The alluvial fans and tributary alluvial features are younger surfaces and have a high potential for yielding materials from the Late Woodland and Mississippian periods. The potential for Middle and Early Woodland material is moderate. The potential for Archaic material is low due to expected site burial, c) Bug Island Paleochannel would have been a catchment for water during most of prehistory. The early General Land Office survey shows most of this area as an old lake. The presence of cultural material older than Late Woodland is unlikely.

2. Buried Deposits. a) Those landforms with no potential for buried cultural deposits include the Bath and Bluff Terraces, the

active sluiceways of Bug Island Paleochannel and various lacustrine deposits. b) The greatest potential for buried Woodland and Mississippian deposits is found within the dunes and the upland derived alluvial deposits. To a lesser extent this is true for the fans as well. c) Archaic material is most likely to be buried by the dunes and alluvial fans and to a lesser extent by the upland derived alluvial deposits. d) Within the Hartwell and Buck Lake members Early, Middle and Late Archaic deposits may be present. There is also a low potential for Early and Middle Woodland deposits in the Buck Lake member (Hajic and Leigh 1984).

CHAPTER 4

METHODS OF INVESTIGATIONS

The 1984 survey was designed to locate surface archeological material within selected portions of the Meredosia and Meredosia Lake Drainage and Levee Districts. The objectives of the field investigations were to: 1) revisit previously known or documented prehistoric and/or historic archeological sites within the project area, and 2) survey representative portions of the varying surface landforms. Accomplishing these goals required three primary tasks: literature and records review, informant interviews and pedestrian survey.

Literature and Records Review

Before fieldwork began the archeological site files maintained by theIllinois Archaeological Survey and the Center for American Archeology were examined. Information on known and/or potential prehistoric and historic sites within the project area was assembled and site locations were plotted on 7.5 minute U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps.

An historic records search was conducted for information on potential historic sites and to provide additional information on historic components identified during the field survey. This records search consisted of visiting the county seats for Morgan and Cass Counties and examining the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century platbooks (Cass County 1899, Morgan County 1872, 1903). Local public libraries were visited and historical accounts for the project area were examined. The 1928 15 minute U.S.G.S. quadrangle map for Arenzville and the 1929 15 minute U.S.G.S. quadrangle map for Meredosia were also examined for possible historic site locations. Finally, the Illinois State Archives computerized original land sales records for Morgan and Cass counties were examined for details on the history of land purchases.

The locations for all documented historic sites within the project area were visited. When possible known prehistoric sites located outside the survey corridors were visited. These re-visits are primarily confined to those sites identified in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Informant Interviews

The intent of the interviews was to determine the locations of sites known to collectors and to examine artifacts collected from these sites. During the late 1960s and early 1970s Kenneth Farnsworth and later Dolores Root interviewed a number of individuals who collected materials from sites within the project area. Information obtained during these interviews was carefully examined in preparation for the present study. Those individuals contacted during the 1984 survey provided no additional information beyond what had been reported by Farnsworth and Root.

Pedestrian Survey

The project area contains approximately 6,376 ha. According to the Scope of Work it was requested that approximately 20% of the project area should be surveyed. In fact, 1,149 ha or 18% of the project area was surveyed. Sample units were to be selected from a stratified random sample. The intent was to characterize site distribution within the entire project area. With permission from the Army Corps of Engineers the stratified random approach was not applied for two reasons. First, a detailed geomorphic, geologic study of the project area was not yet completed when this survey began. The results of that study would be essential for accurately determining landform boundaries. Consequently, boundary landform assignments were still tentative thus requiring a non-random selection of sample units that focused on known landform locations. Second, prior to the 1984 survey archeological knowledge of the project area was quite limited. It was felt an effort should be made to insure the identification of as many prehistoric archeological sites as possible while still conducting a survey that characterized the entire project area. Consequently those landforms most likely to contain archeological sites were disproportionally surveyed, compared to the percent of the total landsurface they represented.

Areas judged most likely to contain prehistoric sites were determined based upon 1) an assessment of known floodplain site locations further south along the lower Illinois River Valley, and 2) the potential for buried and surface cultural deposits as determined by the

shallow geologic and geomorphic studies conducted within the project area and in drainage and levee districts further south. The Bath and Bluffs Terraces exhibit the greatest geologic antiquity and little or no potential for site burial. Thus, these surfaces should contain surface sites from the Archaic through the Mississippian periods. The potential for sites on these terraces is further enhanced at those locations where the terraces border water sources, i.e., Bug Island Paleochannel. In contrast, the Alluvial Fans and Tributary Alluvial Features should contain prehistoric archeological sites exhibiting neither the antiquity nor the clustering of those situated on the terraces. This is because site burial is more likely on the fans and only a smaller proportion of the alluvial surfaces border water. In addition those areas bordering water are more dispersed, involving the various floodplain tributary streams and the Bug Island Paleochannel.

The survey of the Bluffs Terrace illustrates how the survey focused on particular landforms. The Bluffs Terrace occupies 5.8% of the total project area, but amounts to 14.5% of the survey area. Consequently, the survey actually covered 44.5% of the total area for the Bluffs Terrace within the project area and insured the potential identification of a high number of prehistoric archeological sites. A more detailed summary of the distribution of the survey units is presented in Chapter 5.

Since the survey was initiated during the spring and early summer surface visibility was good. During the later survey period row crops were at the most knee-high but survey conditions were still adequate. Differences in artifact densities and information on the environmental context for each site were recorded on site survey forms (Appendix C). Sketch maps were prepared for all sites and site locations were plotted on aerial photographs and U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute quadrangle maps. Separate field walkover forms (Appendix C) were completed for all surveyed fields. For the purpose of this survey a prehistoric site is defined as an area containing five or more artifacts with no two artifacts separated by a distance greater than 10 meters. Thus, by definition, an isolated artifact would refer to either a single artifact in no direct association with other artifacts or 2 - 4 artifacts regardless of the distance between them. In fact, all the isolated artifacts are in most instances 1 - 3 artifacts and no two artifacts are closer than 15 meters. All the

observed ceramics and retouched chipped stone and ground stone artifacts observed were collected, along with a sample of the non-retouched chipped stone. Survey intervals were 10 meters.

The methods of survey for historic sites differed slightly from prehistoric sites in response to the presence of documentary information. Before the fieldwork, the county courthouses were visited and copies of all county atlases were examined. The location of structures were transfered to the U.S.G.S. quadrangle field maps.

In the field, historic sites were defined as five artifacts within 5 meters of each other, except in cases of standing structures which were known from the documentary sources. Unlike prehistoric artifacts, no isolated historic artifacts were collected. It is probable that most isolated historic artifacts found on the Meredosia survey represent loss or disposal during farming activities. In a few cases on prehistoric sites, isolated historic debris which would otherwise have been disregarded was collected. Although this debris was identified, these sites were not included in the discussion of historic period sites. Those sites that were within the corporate limits of the village of Meredosia were not included in the survey as a detailed archeological study of the village is beyond the scope of this project. Also, there was no attempt to describe the above-ground features (e.g., houses, structures, etc.) as to architectural style or building technology. The goal of this project was to identify and describe the near surface remains of historic period materials.

In addition to the intensive pedestrian survey which was conducted in conjunction with the prehistoric site survey, locations of structures indicated on the 1872 Morgan County plat map and the Cass County plat map were visited in an effort for field verification. If a surface scatter was observed a collection was made and the site was treated in the normal manner. If no evidence for an occupation was observed or the probable location of the site was found to be occupied by a modern house, the site was designated as a possible historic site. These sites were not included in the historic period site analysis because of the minimal information available about them.

Artifact Processing and Analysis

All materials collected during the 1984 survey were washed, labeled, tabulated and curated according to the specifications of the Scope of Work and standard Contract Archeology Program procedures (Center for American Archeology , n.d.). Lithic artifacts were sorted into various categories reflecting raw material, technology and morphology. Ceramic artifacts were examined for paste, temper, surface treatment, decoration and vessel portion. Chronological and cultural affiliation are presented when possible. Lithic tabulation definitions are presented in Appendix B. The artifacts from the historic components found during the 1984 survey were washed and sorted into glass, ceramics and miscellaneous materials. Each of these three major divisions was then further divided into additional categories and tabulated.

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS

The 1984 Meredosia and Meredosia Lake Drainage and Levee District survey identified 93 previously unrecorded archeological sites and 58 isolated finds (Figures 3 and 4). Those sites identified outside the survey corridor represent field verifications for documented historic sites. One previously unrecorded prehistoric site was identified outside the survey corridor. This site was found in association with the historic Lanner site. Within the survey corridor, three previously known prehistoric sites, Honey Point, Hahn and Hahn South, are present. In addition to those sites identified during the survey, five sites previously identified within the project area were revisited.

Included among the 93 new sites are 44 prehistoric sites, 36 historic sites and 16 combined prehistoric and historic sites. The 58 isolated finds could not be assigned to any particular site.

Descriptions for each site are summarized in Appendix A and E and include 1) site location, 2) physiographic setting, 3) field conditions, 4) approximate area of scatter, 5) criteria for delineating site, and 6) evidence for disturbance.

Survey Coverage

The goals of the survey were twofold. First, to characterize the distribution of sites across the entire project area, and second, to identify as many prehistoric sites as possible. The project area consists of six distinct landforms. During the survey the Illinois River natural levee was included as part of the alluvial fan and tributary alluvial features. Half of the project area consists of alluvial fans and a variety of tributary alluvial features. The smallest landform is the Illinois River natural levees. Since so little information was known on the prehistory of the project area it was necessary to insure that a large sample of sites would be identified. Consequently, although the rankings of the landforms based on total area was maintained between the project and survey areas the actual percentages are different (Table 2).

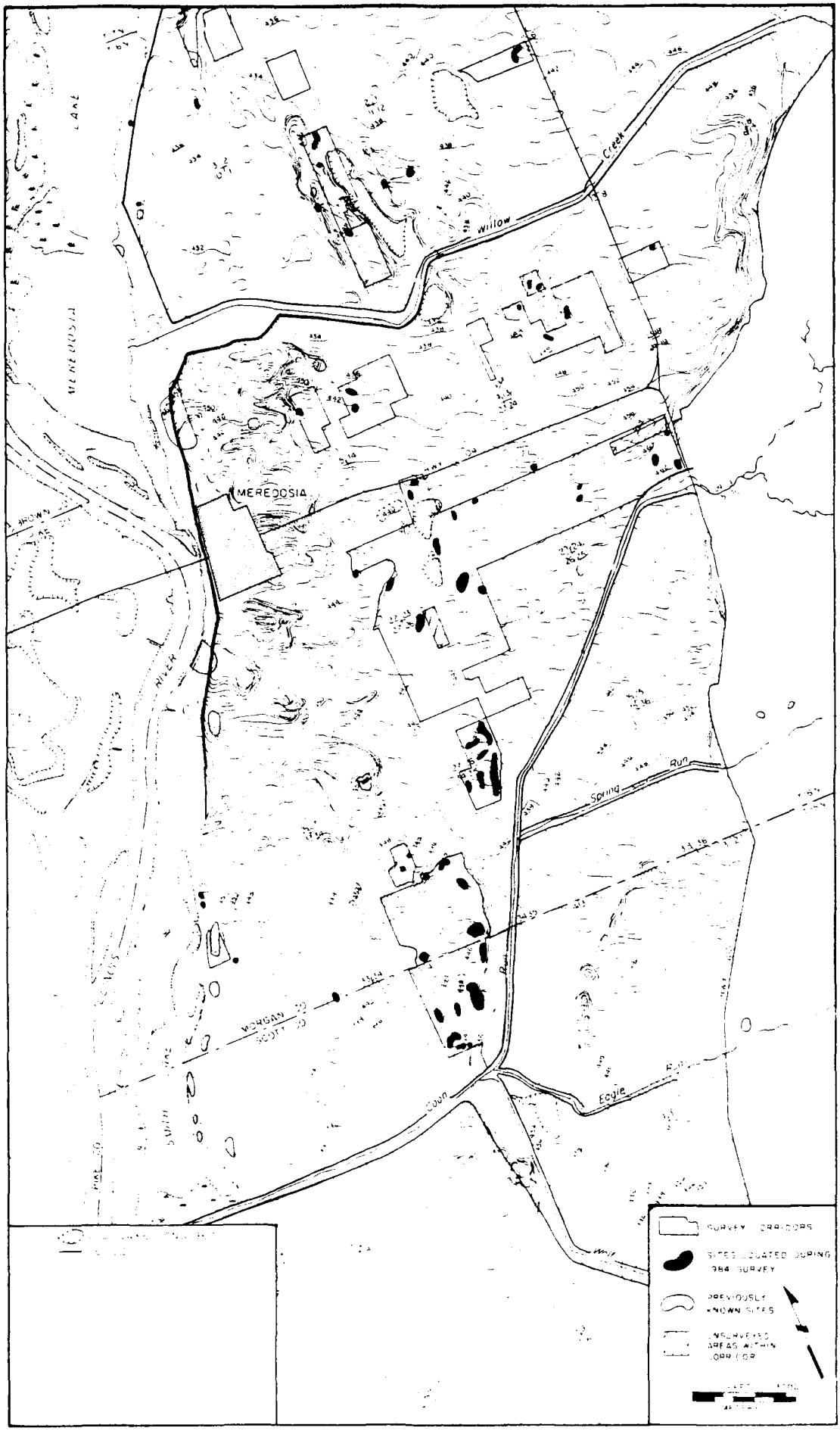

Figure 3. Topographic Site Locations, Meredosia District.

Figure 4. Topographic Site Locations, Meredosia Lake District.

Table 2. Landform Distribution within Project Area and Survey Area.

Landform	Project Area		Survey Area		% of Total Landform Surveyed
	ha.	%	ha.	%	
Alluvial Fans and Tributary Alluvial Features	3,216	50.5	501	43.6	20.1
Dunes on Bath Terrace	2,001	31.4	203	17.7	10.2
Bug Island Channel	338	5.3	159	13.8	13.8
Bluffs Terrace	373	5.8	166	14.5	44.5
Dunes on Bluffs Terrace	336	5.2	118	10.3	35.1
*Illinois River Natural Levee	160	1.6	0	0	0
Total	6,364		1,147	18% of Project Area	

*This landform was not identified until after the survey was completed and the geologic date was re-evaluated (see Hajic and Leigh 1984).

It was decided to increase the percent of the Bluffs Terrace from 5.8% to 14.5% since this landform exhibits a high potential for sites to be present and should exhibit a broad temporal range. This contrasts with the alluvial fans which are likely to have a narrower temporal range.

The landform type designated Alluvial Fans and Tributary Alluvial Features represents a combination of multiple features. In the Meredosia District this landform is clearly characterized by alluvial fan deposits. In the Meredosia Lake District this landform represents alluvial fans, natural levee and overbank deposits from Indian Creek across Bug Island paleochannel. Until the surface geomorphology is more finely delineated it is difficult to subdivide this unit. The survey units within Bug Island Paleochannel represent, in part, attempts to survey isolated natural levee surfaces. Portions of Bug Island Paleochannel were also surveyed during attempts to survey the interface between the Bluffs Terrace and the Alluvial Fans with Bug Island Paleochannel. Finally, although the Bath Terrace exhibits a high probability for a range of sites it became evident early in the survey that this unit would be difficult to survey. The presence of dunes has resulted in archeological deposits becoming shallowly buried. The presence of archeological material on the surface appears to be more a function of geologic processes and are less predictable than on surfaces where the dunes are absent. Since one of the goals of the project was to insure the identification of prehistoric sites it was decided to de-emphasize the Bath Terrace in favor of other landforms such as the Bluffs Terrace which are less affected by dunes.

Despite the decision to emphasize one landform and de-emphasize another, an examination of the percent of the total landform surveyed as (Table 2) illustrates that representative portions of each landform was adequately covered and that patterns of prehistoric site distribution can be discussed.

Prehistoric Archeology

Among the 44 new prehistoric sites, 20 contain temporally diagnostic artifacts. Nine sites (45%) have hafted bifaces characterizing 13 separate temporal components and 16 sites (80%) have temporally

diagnostic ceramics. The sites containing ceramics represent 18 separate temporal components. Only two isolated finds represent diagnostic artifacts. One is a hafted biface, the second represents two sherds. The majority of sites, n=38, (86%) did not contain any diagnostic artifacts. Thirteen sites (29.5%) are single component and six (13.6%) have multiple components. A component is characterized by an artifact assemblage representing a particular cultural period. Some sites are probably characterized by multiple occupations within components. Table 3 summarizes the quantity and diversity of prehistoric artifacts recovered. The represented prehistoric temporal components are summarized in Table 4.

Lithics

The recovered lithic collections contain both unretouched and retouched artifacts. The majority of these are non-diagnostic and are probably items used and/or produced during any number of prehistoric periods. Delineating occupations and assigning artifacts to specific time periods is difficult when multiple components are represented. Single component sites and sites void of temporal diagnostic artifacts must also be interpreted cautiously. The absence of diagnostic artifacts may result from survey conditions, prehistoric site formation processes, prehistoric curation (Goodyear 1974; Schiffer and House 1975) and/or removal by local collectors. The spatial patterns produced when lithic artifacts are introduced into the archeological record can be used to delineate activities and the areas where they occurred. Ideal interpretive conditions require minimal spatial disturbance and collection techniques which isolate aggregates of artifacts. Historic plowing, deforestation and modern disturbance have no doubt affected artifact spatial patterning. All artifacts were grouped together into single units representing each of the sites identified during the 1984 survey. Rather than discuss individual sites separately, the similarities and differences among and between the sites will be discussed.

The sites are characterized by a low to medium density of artifacts. Those sites with higher quantities of retouched artifacts generally fall into one of two categories. Either they are sites that were previously known and probably represent larger more complex sites (e.g., Hahn, Hahn

Table 3. Prehistoric Artifact Summaries, Meredosia Survey 1984

Provenience Unit	Ceramics		Chipped Stone																	
	ct.	wt.(g)	Bifaces		Cores		Hafted Biface		Drills[a]		Hoe Chips		Chert Hammer		Gravers[a]		Unifaces		Lamellar Flakes		Cultural Blocky Fragments	
			ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.
Anne Lu	1	1.0	2	3.9	1	24.3	4	3.2									1	2.4	1	2.8	10	30.0
Biggs	15	18.0					1	1.5									1	2.4	1	3.0	2	2.0
Blowout																						
Boujan																					1	1.0
Brockhouse	1	2.9																				
Burris																					1	3.0
Coon Run	1	18.0	1	5.9	2	177.5							2	403.8			1	93.9			6	39.0
Daryle																						
Dosh			1	11.7	1	84.6											1	8.3			4	13.0
Dune																					4	9.0
Early Day																						
E. Miller					1	28.6																
Eldon	1	.5																				
Freda May																						
Full Day	8	7.0																	1	1.5	4	6.0
Giger																					1	1.0
Godfrey																						
G.W. Graham	3	7.0															1	1.3				
Hahn			1	33.0									1	375.2							1	2.0
Hahn South			6	39.8			2	8.0									6	30.3	1	1.8	18	44.0
Hammon	6	17.0	2	33.2	1	9.7																
Hectic			1	1.2													1	1.3			2	3.0
H.H. Yost			1	3.7													4	16.8	1	1.7	1	1.0

[a] Terminology does not necessarily imply function.

Table 3. Prehistoric Artifact Summaries, Meredosia Survey 1984

Provenience Unit	Ceramics		Chipped Stone																			
			Bifaces		Cores		Hafted Biface		Drills[a]		Hoe Chips		Chert Hammer		Gravers[a]		Unifaces		Lamellar Flakes		Cultural Blocky Fragments	
	ct.	wt.(g)	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.
Hobrock			1	44.2			1	3.0													5	21.0
Hodges	1	3.0	1	1.0	1	28.2[b]											2	71.7			3	24.0
Honey Point	50	119.3	5	28.5	3	64.2	2	8.4			2	2.5					4	19.0	8	14.1	22	106.5
Hot Sand																					1	10.0
Indian Creek																	1	.3			7	41.0
Jesse															1	2.8						
J.L. Cire							1	1.3														
Jockish					1	15.0											3	21.9			2	
Kippenberg																			1	.7	2	40.0
Leona			15.0														1		2.2	2	6.0	
Lanner							1	1.5														
Lost Timber	1	2.0			2	47.0	1	1.2									1	2.0			8	10.0
Lovekamp	4	5.0																				
Lydda					1	97.2													1	1.0	1	1.0
Madge																	1	7.5				
Maurice	5	21			1	20.3													4[c]	4.0	4	2.0
Naylor			1	4.6					1	1.7							1	2.5			5	11.2
Oakes	1	1.0	4	13.5																	8	283.0
Oleo																					1	1.0
Pankey Pond	1	.5																				
Power Line	1	5.0	2	24.9	1	20.5							1	212.5					1	.6	6	146.0
Purnell																						
Roegge			1	3.5			1	1.0													4	4.0

[b] Includes one dongola specimen.
[c] Includes one Obsidian specimen.

Table 3. Prehistoric Artifact Summaries, Meredosia Survey 1984

Provenience Unit	Ceramics		Chipped Stone																	
			Bifaces		Cores		Hafted Biface		Drills[a]		Hoe Chips		Chert Hammer		Gravers[a]		Unifaces		Lamellar Flakes		Cultural Blocky Fragments	
	ct.	wt.(g)	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.
Roundup																					4	20.0
Royale	1	.5	17	60.6	1	25.6	3	7.9									7	70.1	1	1.2	18	115.0
Scheer			2	5.6																	1	15.9
Seamans Pond																	1	9.0			1	2.0
Sorghum			2	44.0													1	2.9				
Soule																	1	3.7			3	14.0
Streuter					1	13.0																
Tegeder	1	1.0																			2	5.0
Terrace Edge	1	2.0	1	1.0																	1	19.0
Tracks																					2	9.0
Vanpett	6	12.0																				
Wabash Motor			1				1										1					
Western			1	1.0			1	.9														
Wilkie Ridge	27	91.0	6	40.6	1	8.0					1	.9					5	21.1	4	15.0	18	245.0
Yeck	7	35.0	4	14.6	1	40.5											3	36.6			41	321.0
Surface Finds	2	10.0	8	110.4	1	9.6	1	.9									8	48.4	2	3.5	4	979.0

Table 3. (continued)

Provenience Unit	Chipped Stone								Ground Stone									
	Primary Flakes		Secondary Flakes		Tertiary Flakes		Bifacial Thinning Flakes		Hammer-stone		Pitted Stone		Mano		Ground Stone		Pitted Mano		Celt	
	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.
Anne Lu	1	4.0	6	11.0	25	32.0	1	3.0												
Biggs			3	22.0	18	14.6														
Blowout					13	16.0	4	12.0												
Boujan		1	1.0	9	19.0															
Brockhouse					4	3.0														
Burris					14	16.0														
Coon Run			1	3.0	20	51.0	1	4.0			1	388.6			1	63.2				
Daryle					12	12.0														
Dosh			5	20.0	17	26.0														
Dune			2	11.0	11	18.0	4	8.0												
Early Day					7	10.0														
E. Miller					4	7.0														
Eldon					3	2.0														
Freda May					6	5.0	1	1.0												
Full Day			3	14.0	33	27.0	2	4.0												
Giger					3	10.0														
Godfrey			1	2.0	6	14.0														
G.W. Graham					5	6.0														
Hahn			1	1.0	5	8.0														
Hahn South			13	35.0	99	135.4	4	6.0	1	631.5										
Hammon			4	18.0	6	7.0														
Hectic					6	5.0	1	1.0												
H.H. Yost			2	6.9	34	52.6	5	6.5												

Table 3. (continued)

Provenience Unit	Chipped Stone								Ground Stone									
	Primary Flakes		Secondary Flakes		Tertiary Flakes		Bifacial Thinning Flakes		Hammer-stone		Pitted Stone		Mano		Ground Stone		Pitted Mano		Celt	
	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.
Holbrook			2	7.0	7	9.0														
Hodges					9	20.0									1	23.7				
Honey Point			4	27.8	139[d]	193.8	6	6.2												
Hot Sand			5	10.0	19	31.0	3	4.0												
Indian Creek			1	13.0	99	92.0	3	5.0												
Jesse					13	9.0														
J.L. Cire					7	4.0														
Jockish					10	24.0														
Kippenberg			1	8.0	7	10.0														
Lanner					2	1.9														
Leona					7	5.8	2	2.0												
Lost Timber			1	3.0	19	25.0					1	1803.5								
Lovekamp					4	2.0														
Lydda					1	1.0														
Madge					2	1.0	1	.5												
Maurice			1	3.0	22	21.0														
Naylor					20	20.0														
Oakes			25	106.0	49	70.0	14	25.0												
Oleo					3	5.0	2	3.0												
Pankey Pond					13	22.0	1	2.0												
Power Line			1	3.0	20	43.0													1	217.0
Purnell			1	16.6	2	2.3	1	2.7												
Roegge					1	1.0														

[d] Includes 4 Dongola specimens.

Table 3. (continued)

Provenience Unit	Chipped Stone								Ground Stone									
	Primary Flakes		Secondary Flakes		Tertiary Flakes		Bifacial Thinning Flakes		Hammer-stone		Pitted Stone		Mano		Ground Stone		Pitted Mano		Celt	
	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.
Roundup			2	9.0	12	3.0														
Royale			50	178.0	158	184.0	16	43.0	1	432.0	3	358.5								
Scheer					5	6.2							1	1285.7			1	639.3		
Seamans Pond			1	1.0	11	5.0														
Sorghum			4	20.0	12	18.0	1	1.0												
Soule					1	4.0														
Streuter					4	9.0														
Tegeder			2	4.0	7	9.0														
Terrace Edge			1	3.0	25	40.0	2	3.0												
Tracks					21	23.2	1	2.0												
Vanpett			1	6.0	2	.5														
Wabash Motor																				
Western			4	8.0	10	4	1	1.0												
Wilkie Ridge			9	61.0	29	66.0					1	516.0								
Yeck			7	32.0	90	176.0	6	12.0												
Surface Finds			3	32.0	63	94.0	10	15.0												

Table 3. (Continued)

Provenience Unit	Other											
	Hematite Ochre		Cobbles		Cobble Fragments		Sandstone/ Limestone		Mussel Shell		Bone	
	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.
Anne Lu												
Biggs					2	41.0						
Blowout							1	41.7				
Boujan												
Brockhouse												
Burris			1	524.0								
Coon Run					3	207.0	2	91.0				
Daryle												
Dosh			1	35.0								
Dune												
Early Day												
E. Miller												
Eldon												
Freda May												
Full Day							1	2.0				
Giger												
Godfrey												
G.W. Graham												
Hahn							1	19.0	2	9.0		
Hahn South							2	19.0				
Hammon					1	54.0						
Hectic												
H.H. Yost												
Hobrock												

Table 3. (Continued)

Provenience Unit	Other									
	Hematite Ochre		Cobbles		Cobble Fragments		Sandstone/ Limestone		Mussel Shell		Bone	
	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.
Hodges					2	107.0						
Honey Point					10	172.9	3	40.4				
Hot Sand												
Indian Creek	3	23.0					1	5.0				
Jesse					1	5.0						
J.L. Cire											2	4.0
Jocklsn												
Kippenberg					1	50.0			1	4.0		
Leona							1	8.0				
Lost Timber											1	6.0
Lovekamp												
Lydda												
Madge												
Maurice					1	38.0						
Naylor												
Oakes	2	26.0			3	38.0	3	66.0				
Oleo												
Pankey Pond												
Power Line					1	9.0			1	36.0		
Purnell												
Roegge												
Roundup					1	2.0	1	45.0				
Royale			6	2732.0	4	933.0						
Scheer												

Table 3. (Continued)

Provenience Unit	Other											
	Hematite Ochre		Cobbles		Cobble Fragments		Sandstone/ Limestone		Mussel Shell		Bone	
	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.	ct.	wt.
Seamans Pond												
Sorghum												
Soule												
Streuter												
Tegeder												
Terrace Edge												
Tracks												
Vanpett												
Wabash Motor												
Western												
Wilkie Ridge					6	78.0	6	259.0	1	12.0		
Yeck					7	555.0	7	162				
Surface Finds											1	.5

Table 4. Temporal Components based on Diagnostic Artifacts.

Site Name	Archaic			Woodland							Mississippian	
	E	M	L	E		M		L				
	Hafted	Bifaces		HB	C[a]	HB	C	HB	C	C Ti	HB	C
Anne Lu		X									X	X
Biggs						X[b]		X	X			
Brockhouse									X			
Coon Run							X					
Eldon										X		
Full Day									X			
G.W. Graham							X		X	X		
Hahn									X			
Hahn South	X	X							X			
Hammon									X			
Hobrock			X						X			
Hodges									X			
Honey Point		X				X	X		X			
H.H. Yost									X			
J.L. Cire											X	
Lanner	X											
Lost Timber								X				
Maurice						X[c]			X	X		
Oakes										X		
Pankey Pond									X			
Power Line									X			
Royale	X	X										

[a] C=Ceramics

[b] This site contains one Middle Woodland blade.

[c] This site contains four Middle Woodland blades, one manufactured from obsidian.

South and Honey Point) or they are sites situated on the dunes and were found near "blow outs". These areas contain high quantities of artifacts since the blow outs provide an opportunity for many artifacts to erode out and to accumulate at the bottoms and along the sides of these geologic features.

The dunes are located atop the oldest land surfaces represented on the project area and consequently have a high probability of reoccupation throughout prehistory (e.g., Royale, Oakes). The recovery of higher quantities of artifacts at sites not located on the dunes is probably a more accurate reflection of site complexity rather than contextual bias.

As illustrated in Table 3 a range of activities are represented among the sites including procurement, manufacturing, processing and maintenance. Flakes and blocky fragments representing manufacturing debitage are the most common material found and were recovered from all but one site. An almost equal number of bifaces and unifaces were recovered from almost half the recorded sites. Groundstone artifacts were recovered in much lower quantities.

The last majority of chipped stone lithic artifacts are manufactured from Burlington chert. A single Dongola core and four Dongola flakes were recovered from the Hodges site. At the Maurice site one obsidian flake was found.

Two sites, Biggs and Maurice contain diagnostic Middle Woodland blades. One blade from the Maurice site is manufactured from obsidian.

Hafted bifaces were recovered from ten sites and one isolated location. Three additional points from two sites previously known from within the surveyed area are discussed below. Fourteen specimens (from a total of 18) can be assigned to particular types and time periods (Table 4). Diagnostic specimens from the Early Archaic through the Mississippian periods, excluding the Early Woodland, are represented.

Early Archaic (Plate 1)

Three Early Archaic hafted bifaces are represented from three sites. These include a Bifurcate Base, St. Charles and lanceolate. The Bifurcate Base is complete though the blade has been extensively reworked; basal notches are deep and broad. The St. Charles point is broken above the notching and evidence for extensive blade reworking is present. The narrow corner notches are deep and the base is slightly

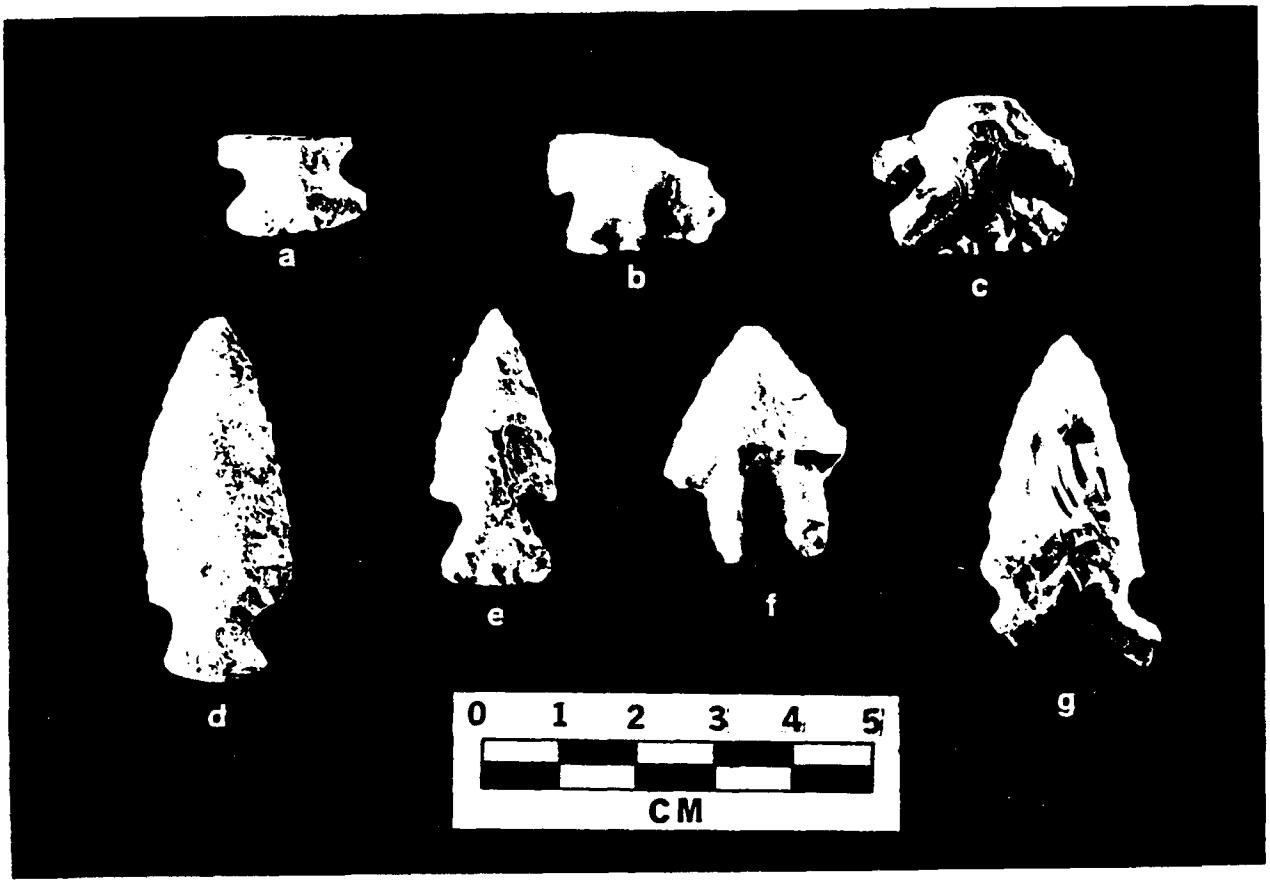

Plate 1. Early, Middle and Late Archaic Hafted Bifaces: (a) Anne Lu Site; (b-c) Royale Site; (d) Honey Point Site; (e) Hobrock Site; (f-g) Hahn Site.

rounded at the end. Basal thinning is present and the base is slightly ground. The lanceolate point is represented by a small portion of the stem. The base is ground and thinned.

Middle Archaic (Plate 1)

The four Middle Archaic hafted bifaces are from four sites. Two specimens are similar to examples recovered from the upper component of the Campbell Hollow site situated approximately 9 km south of the project area. One piece has a short expanding stem and the base is heavily ground. It is broken by an oblique fracture above the stem. Some basal thinning, flakes have been removed. The second piece also exhibits a short expanding stem. A transverse fracture is present above the corner notch. The notches are broad and shallow. A single side-notched point exhibits a concave base that has been ground. The blade is complete though reworking is in evidence. The fourth Middle Archaic specimen is similar to the Table Rock variety. In some areas of Illinois the Table Rock point has been described as a Late Archaic temporal diagnostic. Before the temporal issue is resolved, the Table Rock points will have to be recovered in contexts associated with radiocarbon dates.

Late Archaic (Plate 1)

A single specimen resembles a Motley point but the assignment is tentative. The blade is triangular, the stem is expanding with deep corner notching. The base is straight and unground.

Middle Woodland (Plate 2)

The single Middle Woodland hafted biface has a convex base, shallow notches with thinning flakes along the base. A transverse fracture is present above the notching. The specimen resembles a Gibson point.

Late Woodland (Plate 2)

Two small specimens from two sites are classified as Late Woodland points. Each has small shallow notching with flat bases and short stems. One specimen is complete; the other, broken near the tip, is worked from a flake and has steeply beveled edges.

Mississippian (Plate 2)

Three Madison points were recovered from two sites and as an isolated artifact. These small triangular specimens were probably manufactured from flakes.

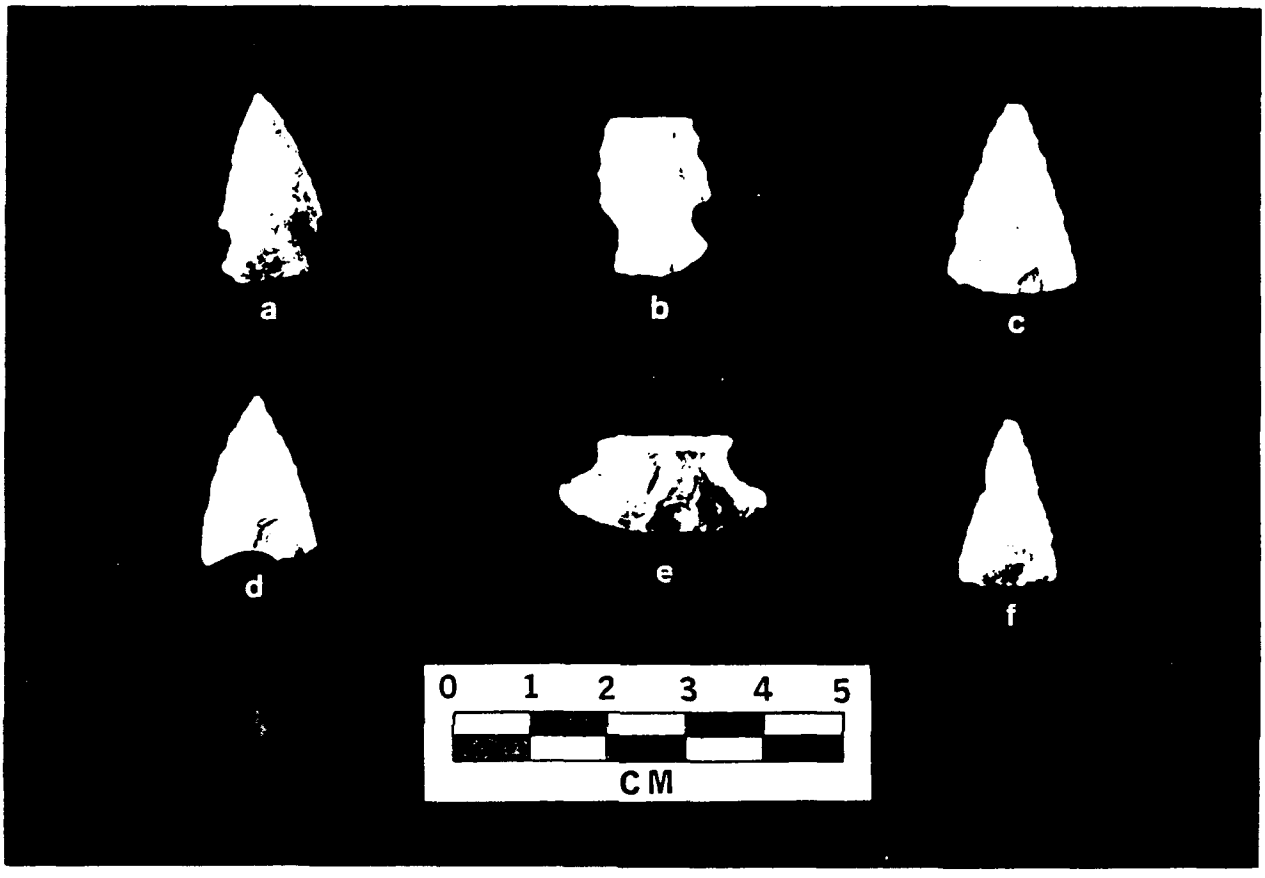

Plate 2. Middle Woodland, Late Woodland and Mississippian Hafted Bifaces: (a) Lost Timber Site; (b) Biggs Site; (c) J.L. Cire Site; (d) isolated artifact; (e) Honey Point Site; (f) Anne Lu Site.

The remaining specimens are classified as Types Indeterminate and are not assigned to any time period.

Ceramics

A total of 143 prehistoric sherds were recovered from 27 sites during the Meredosia survey. All sherds greater than or equal to 2.0 cm in maximum dimension (N=94) were selected for further analysis (Table 5). The vast majority of these ceramics are Late Woodland. Middle Woodland ceramics were also present in considerable numbers. A single shell tempered Mississippian sherd was recovered and three sherds were classified as Type Indeterminate.

Ceramic Composition by Site

Anne Lu

A single sherd exhibiting plate-like voids within the paste characteristic of leached shell temper was identified at this site. The sherd was too eroded to determine surface treatment. Notably, this is the only Mississippian sherd recovered during the survey.

Biggs

Four Late Woodland sherds were identified at this site. Cordmarked exteriors are present upon these sherds where surface treatment is discernable. Two of the sherds exhibit Z-twist cordmarking. Temper is predominantly grit (crushed crystalline rock) often in combination with sand. Much of the grit is black in color and loosely referred to as mafic. One of these sherds is lip/rim with vertical slits encircling the interior lip (Plate 3,d).

Brockhouse

A single grit tempered, Z-twist cordmarked Late Woodland sherd is reported for this site.

Coon Run

The ceramic collection from the Coon Run site consists of one grit and sand tempered Havana Plain sherd.

G.W. Graham

Three sherds were recovered from the site. The first is a straight dentate stamped Havana sherd. The second is a cordmarked, sand tempered Late Woodland sherd. A plain, sand and grit tempered sherd of either Middle or Late Woodland origin is also present. The sherd was classified as type indeterminate.

Table 5. Ceramics Summary

Site Name	Middle Woodland	Late Woodland	Missis-sippian	Indeter-minate	TOTALS
Anne Lu	-	-	1	-	1
Biggs	-	4	-	-	4
Brockhouse	-	1	-	-	1
Coon Run	1	-	-	-	1
Eldon	-	-	-	*	*
Full Day	-	*	-	-	*
G.W. Graham	1	1	-	1	3
Hahn and Hahn South	-	+	-	-	+
Hammon	-	3	-	-	3
Hodges	-	1	-	-	1
Honey Point	10	14	-	-	24
H.H. Yost	-	2	-	-	2
Lost Timber	-	1	-	-	1
Maurice	-	3	-	1	4
Oakes	-	-	-	*	*
Pankey Pond	-	*	-	-	*
Power Line	-	1	-	-	1
Royale	-	-	-	*	*
Seamans Pond	-	-	-	*	*
Shearl**	-	2	-	-	2

*Sherds smaller than 2.0 cm in maximum dimension.
+No sherds recovered during 1984 survey although ceramics previously recovered from this site (Root 1972).
**These sites were previously known and are outside the survey area.

Table 5. Ceramics Summary (continued)

Site Name	Middle Woodland	Late Woodland	Missis-sippian	Indeter-minate	TOTALS
Tegeder	-	1	-	-	1
Terrace Edge	-	1	-	-	1
Van Pett	-	4	-	-	4
Virginia Holding Co.**	-	1	-	-	1
Wells**	-	3	-	1	4
Wilkie Ridge	-	18	-	-	18
Willow Creek**	9	3	-	-	12
Yeck	-	5	-	-	5
TOTALS	21	69	1	3	94

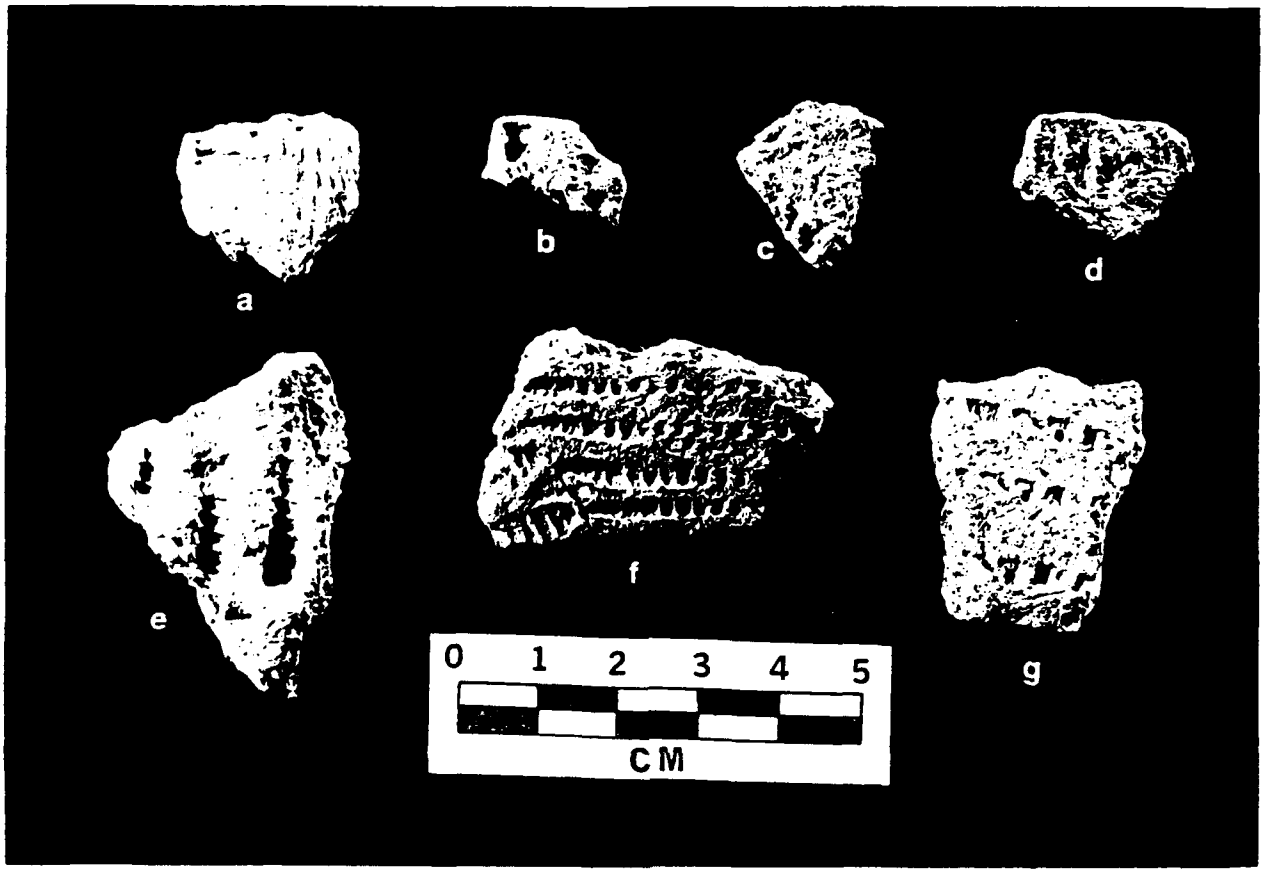

Plate 3. Late Woodland (a-d) and Middle Woodland (e-g) Pottery Sherds: (a) Virginia Holding Company Site; (b) Wilkie Ridge Site; (c) Shearl Site; (d) Biggs Site; (e,g) Honey Point; (f) Willow Creek Site.

Hahn and Hahn South

No ceramics were recovered from these sites during the 1984 survey. However, a considerable ceramic collection had previously been recovered from these sites (Root 1972). All of the sherds within this collection are Late Woodland and conform to the general characteristics of the Late Woodland ceramics recovered from other sites during the 1984 survey. Surface treatment is predominantly Z-twist cordmarked. Temper is sand and grit (mafic). Included within the Root (1972) collection are several sherds exhibiting a series of punctates at an angular shoulder.

Hammon

The Hammon site produced three Late Woodland sherds. All are sand and grit (mafic) tempered and cordmarked. Cordmarking is Z-twist for one of these sherds.

Hodges

One sand and grit (mafic) tempered, cordmarked sherd of Late Woodland derivation was recovered from this site.

Honey Point

The ceramic assemblage from the Honey Point site, consisting of 24 sherds, represents the largest quantity recovered during the Meredosia survey. Fourteen Late Woodland sherds are present. The majority of these are sand and grit (mafic) tempered with cordmarked exteriors. Both S and Z-twist cordmarking are present. One Late Woodland sherd is decorated with a row of hemiconical punctates upon the rim or neck. The exterior surface of this sherd is plain. The remaining ceramics at the site are Middle Woodland. With the exception of a single thick walled, plain, grit and limestone tempered sherd, all of the Middle Woodland materials were classified as Havana. Three of these sherds are decorated. One is Naples Stamped var. Dentate (Plate 3,e), the second is a straight dentate stamped rim or body sherd (Plate 3,g), and the third is a noded rim. All of the Havana materials are either grit or sand and grit tempered. Previous surveys on this site by Farnsworth (1968) and Root (1972) recovered similar materials. One Hopewell sherd is included among the ceramics from the Root survey.

H.H. Yost

Two sand and grit (mafic) tempered, cordmarked sherds were recovered from the site. Both are classified as Late Woodland.

Lost Timber

A single Late Woodland sherd was recovered from this site. It is sand and grit (mafic) tempered and exhibits a Z-twist cordmarked exterior surface.

Maurice

Three of the four sherds recovered from the Maurice site are sand and grit (mafic) tempered Late Woodland sherds. One is cordmarked, surface treatment is indeterminate for the other two. The remaining sherd is an exceptionally thick, plain, sand and mafic sherd classified as type indeterminate.

Power Line

A single sand and grit (mafic) tempered cordmarked Late Woodland sherd was recovered from the site.

Shearl

The ceramic collection from the Shearl site is comprised of two Late Woodland, sand and grit (mafic) tempered, cordmarked sherds. Wall thickness for one of these sherds measures only 2 mm. A previous collection from this site (Root 1972) produced a sherd from an angular-shouldered vessel exhibiting diagonally oriented slashes at the shoulder (Plate 3, c).

Tegeder

A single plain rim sherd exhibiting circular punctates upon the exterior surface was recovered from the site. This sherd was classified as Late Woodland.

Terrace Edge

One Late Woodland sand and grit (mafic) tempered, cordmarked sherd was recovered from this site.

Van Pett

The four sherds from the Van Pett site were all classified as Late Woodland. All are sand and grit (mafic) tempered and cordmarked. Two exhibit Z-twist cordmarking. One sherd has punctates (plain dowel ?) upon the upper exterior although due to the shape and size of this sherd it is not possible to determine whether they occur at the shoulder, along the rim, or at the exterior lip edge.

Virginia Holding Company

The single sand and grit tempered, cordmarked sherd from this site

exhibits jointed grass stem punctates, probably at the shoulder (Plate 3,a). Cordmarking on this Late Woodland sherd is Z-twist. Previous walk-overs of this site by Struever (1968) and Root (1972) produced larger quantities of similar materials.

Wells

Three of the four sherds from this site are classified as Late Woodland. All are sand and grit (mafic) tempered. Two are cordmarked. Z-twist cordmarking was identified upon one of these sherds. Surface treatment is indeterminate for the remaining Late Woodland sherd. One of the Late Woodland sherds exhibits a row of hemiconical punctates above the shoulder. Aside from its extreme thickness the final sherd in the collection is similar to the Late Woodland materials in all characteristics. The sherd was classified as type indeterminate. The ceramics from Root's (1972) survey collection from this site consists entirely of Late Woodland sherds including several with punctations present within the neck/shoulder area.

Wilkie Ridge

All 18 sherds from this site were classified as Late Woodland. The majority are sand and grit (mafic) tempered and cordmarked. S-twist cordmarking was identified upon five sherds. Three of these are sand tempered. One sherd exhibits an exterior surface treatment produced by a loosely woven fabric. The single lip/rim sherd within this collection has cord-wrapped-stick impressions along the exterior lip (Plate 3,b).

Willow Creek

Nine of the 12 sherds recovered from the Willow Creek site are Middle Woodland. Eight of these are grit and sand tempered Havana sherds. Where discernable, exterior surfaces are plain. One decorated Havana rim sherd classified as Naples Ovoid Stamped var. Dentate also exhibits straight dentate stamping (Plate 3,f). The single limestone tempered Hopewell Rocker Dentate sherd identified at the site represents the only Hopewell sherd recovered from the Meredosia survey. The three remaining sherds at this site are sand and grit (mafic) tempered Late Woodland sherds. Surface treatment is indeterminate for all of these sherds. Similar materials were recovered from this site during a previous survey (Root, 1972).

Yeck

Five Late Woodland sherds were identified at the site. All are sand and grit tempered. Four have cordmarked exteriors. Surface treatment is indeterminate for the remaining sherd.

Summary and Conclusions

Ceramics representative of the Middle Woodland, Late Woodland and Mississippian periods are all present within the site collections from the Meredosia survey. No Early Woodland ceramics were identified although Early Woodland sites are known within the general area. The Root (1972) survey identified Early Woodland ceramics at several sites. Notably, most of these occur in close proximity to the river shoreline. Early Woodland sherds represent the majority of the ceramics reported for the Flint Creek/Blue Creek survey area 8 km to the south (Stafford et al. 1983). Again, most of the sites producing these materials are situated along the river channel. Since this geomorphic zone was not encompassed by the 1984 Meredosia Survey, Early Woodland sites would not be expected to occur in significant numbers within the survey area. See Farnsworth and Asch (n.d.) for a comprehensive summary of Early Woodland sites within the lower Illinois Valley.

The Mississippian period is represented by a single shell tempered sherd. Due to its badly eroded condition, placement within this period is not possible. Previous surveys in this area have also failed to identify ceramic bearing Mississippain sites. A Mississippian component was identified only at the Dawson site by the Root (1972) survey. Only four sites from the 80 linear miles of the Nine-Foot Channel survey produced Mississippian ceramics (Farnsworth, 1976). Of these, only the Naples-Abbott Tabbycat site is in the proximity of the Meredosia survey. The large Mississippian town site of Walsh (Harn, n.d.) is located at the western edge of the Illinois Valley at approximately the same latitude as the present town of Meredosia. Conner (1984) has reported several other Mississippian sites from the western side of the Illinois River in the general vicinity of the Meredosia survey. Two sites containing minimal numbers of Mississippian sherds were identified during a recent survey of a portion of the eastern bluffline of the Illinois River (Morgan 1984).

Middle Woodland materials represent the second-most common ceramic manifestation. However, these materials have a rather limited distribu-

tion as 19 of the 21 total Middle Woodland sherds occurred at two sites (i.e., Honey Point and Willow Creek). Previous surveys in this general area including those by Struever (1968), Farnsworth (1968 and 1976) and Root (1972) encountered numerous Middle Woodland sites. Large collections were recovered from the Meredosia, Marsh, and Rausch sites. Aside from two sherds, all of these ceramics are classic Havana (cf. Griffin 1952) and include examples of typical noded and dentate stamped Havana decorated types. Notably, none of the Havana sherds are cordmarked. Havana sherds with plain surfaces are commonly associated with central Illinois valley Middle Woodland assemblages (Griffin 1952).

The fact that only a single Hopewell sherd was recovered is not unusual considering the small percentage that Hopewell sherds compose within a typical Havana-Hopewell ceramic assemblage. Hopewell ceramics were also recovered in small numbers from Middle Woodland sites during the Root (1972) survey.

The lack of Pike series ceramics among the Middle Woodland materials may sugget that none of the sites examined during the Meredosia survey extend into the latter portions of the Middle Woodland period. Considerable Pike series ceramic assemblages are known from the Smiling Dan site located only a few kilometers to the south of the Meredosia survey are (Morgan 1982). Alternatively, considering the proximity of the survey area to the central Illinois valley and the paucity of Pike series ceramics in the Central Valley, the lack of Pike sherds within the Meredosia site collections may have no temporal implications. Examination of previous surface collections from sites in this area reveal the presence of Pike materials. However, in all cases these sherds occur in very large collections and represent only a minor portion of a predominately Havana Middle Woodland assemblage.

As previously noted, Late Woodland ceramics predominates the ceramic collections from the Meredosia survey, occurring at every site where more than a single sherd was recovered. In general, these ceramics can be characterized as cordmarked and sand and grit tempered. Mafic is ubiquitous among the crushed crystalline rock utilized for temper.

Several characteristics of the Late Woodland ceramics may be employed in assigning more specific temporal placement to these collections. Direction of twist or cordage utilized in cordmarking (S vs

Z) has been observed to have general temporal implications within both the central (McConaughey 1983) and Lower Illinois River valley (Wettersten 1983). In both of these studies S-twist cordmarking is observed to occur earlier in time than Z-twist. Within the Meredosia survey ceramic collection, the Wilkie Ridge site exhibits sherds with only S-twist cordmarking. Noteably, the tempering of most of these sherds is distinctive in that it contains no mafic. Aside from a single S-twist sherd from the Honey Point site, the remainder of the Late Woodland, cordmarked ceramics exhibit Z-twist (or indeterminate twist) cordmarking.

The presence of sherds with punctates at or immediately above the shoulder is also noteworthy. Green (1977) has reported shoulder punctated sherds labeled Bauer Branch Shoulder Punctated as the predominate ceramic type from the Sugar Creek drainage of northeast Schuyler County. Temporal positioning for these materials is suggested to range from A.D. 800-1000 (Green 1977:41). Shoulder punctated ceramics have also been reported in considerable quantity as the result of recent investigations at the Campbell Hollow and Smiling Dan sites (Morgan 1983). These materials appear more similar to the Meredosia materials for wall thickness temper type and cordmarking characteristics than do the Bauer Branch materials. Radiocarbon dates for the Late Woodland components at Campbell Hollow and Smiling Dan range from A.D. 700 to A.D. 900. Within this northern portion of the lower Illinois valley, shoulder punctated sherds have been identified at several sites within the Soyland survey area (Morgan 1981).

Thus, it appears that aside from the possible exception of the Wilkie Ridge site, those sites from the Meredosia survey area that have Late Woodland components are associated with the mid to latter portion of this period. Examination of other surface collections from the Meredosia area including those by Struever (1968), Farnsworth (1968), and Root (1972) support this observation.

Site Distribution, Cultural Chronology and Site Complexity

The results of the 1984 survey illustrate a differential distribution of prehistoric surface sites reflecting changing patterns of settlement through time. These results are examined below in the context of the project goals outlined in Chapter 1.

Improve our Understanding of the Distribution of Sites Within a Particular Region

Table 6 illustrates that prehistoric sites are not evenly distributed across the landscape. The distribution and character of prehistoric sites found on the various landforms are discussed below.

Bath Terrace

The results from the Bath Terrace should be viewed cautiously since the dunes are affecting the presence of surface archeological materials. Some sites located on the Bath Terrace are situated in and around "blow outs". These features are quite deep and the archeological material found in them results from continued erosion along the edges.

The portion of the Bath Terrace surveyed is primarily located along the border with the Bug Island Paleochannel and/or adjacent to the various channels of Indian Creek (Figure 5 and 6). The Bath Terrace contains the highest quantity of prehistoric sites, n=21 (36%). These sites exhibit the broadest temporal range including Early Archaic, Middle Archaic and Late Woodland. Although Early and Middle Woodland and Mississippian components were not identified during the 1984 survey, Root (n.d.) recorded these components during the 1972 survey. The broad range of temporal components is not surprising since the Bath Terrace exhibits considerable antiquity and the potential for site burial does not exist except within and directly below the dunes. The range of temporal components is similar to that reported by Conner, ed. (1984) for the Bath Terrace and along terraces of comparable age further south (Hassen and Batura 1983; Stafford et al. 1983). Although a high number of sites were found, these sites are small; the average site size is .4 ha. Despite the large amount of area surveyed on the Bath Terrace (Table 7) the portion of area occupied by sites is small compared to other landforms surveyed. The sites present on the Bath Terrace cluster along the terrace margins where the terrace interfaces with either Bug Island Paleochannel or the old channel from Indian Creek (Figure 5 and 6). As the survey units extend west away from the terrace margins site density drops. This trend is similar to the pattern observed by Stafford (Stafford et al. 1983) along the Keach School Terrace 8 km to the south.

When sites previously known to be situated on the Bath Terrace are included, all the Archaic sites are found along the eastern terrace

Table 6. Prehistoric Site Distribution per Landform.

	Dunes on Bath Terrace	Dunes on Bluffs Terrace	Bluffs Terrace	Bug Island Paleochannel	Alluvial & Colluvial Fans & Tributary Creek Alluvial Features
Early Archaic	2	-	-	-	-
Middle Archaic	2	1	1	-	-
Late Archaic	-	-	-	-	-
Early Woodland	-	1	1	-	1
Middle Woodland	-	1	1	-	1
Late Woodland	4	5	5	-	1
Woodland	1	1	-	-	2
Mississippian	-	-	2	-	-
Number of Components	9	8	1	-	4
No. of Sites	6	5	7	0	2
No. Sites Without Diagnostics	15	3	11	0	9
Total No. of Sites	21	8	19	0	11
Multi Components	2	1	2	0	1
Single Components	4	4	5	0	1
Isolated Finds	13	6	10	5	24

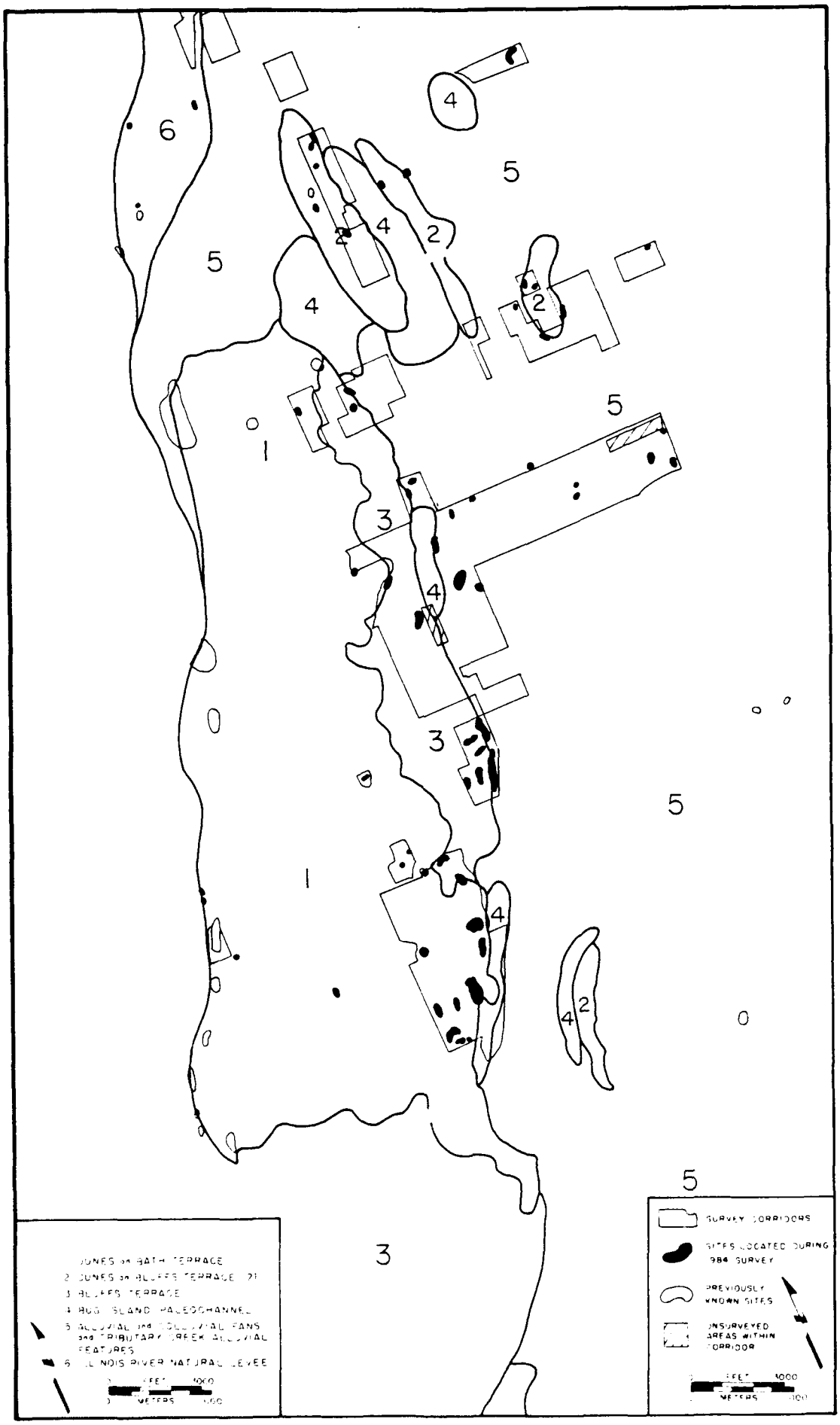

Figure 5. Geomorphic Landforms and Site Locations, Meredosia District.

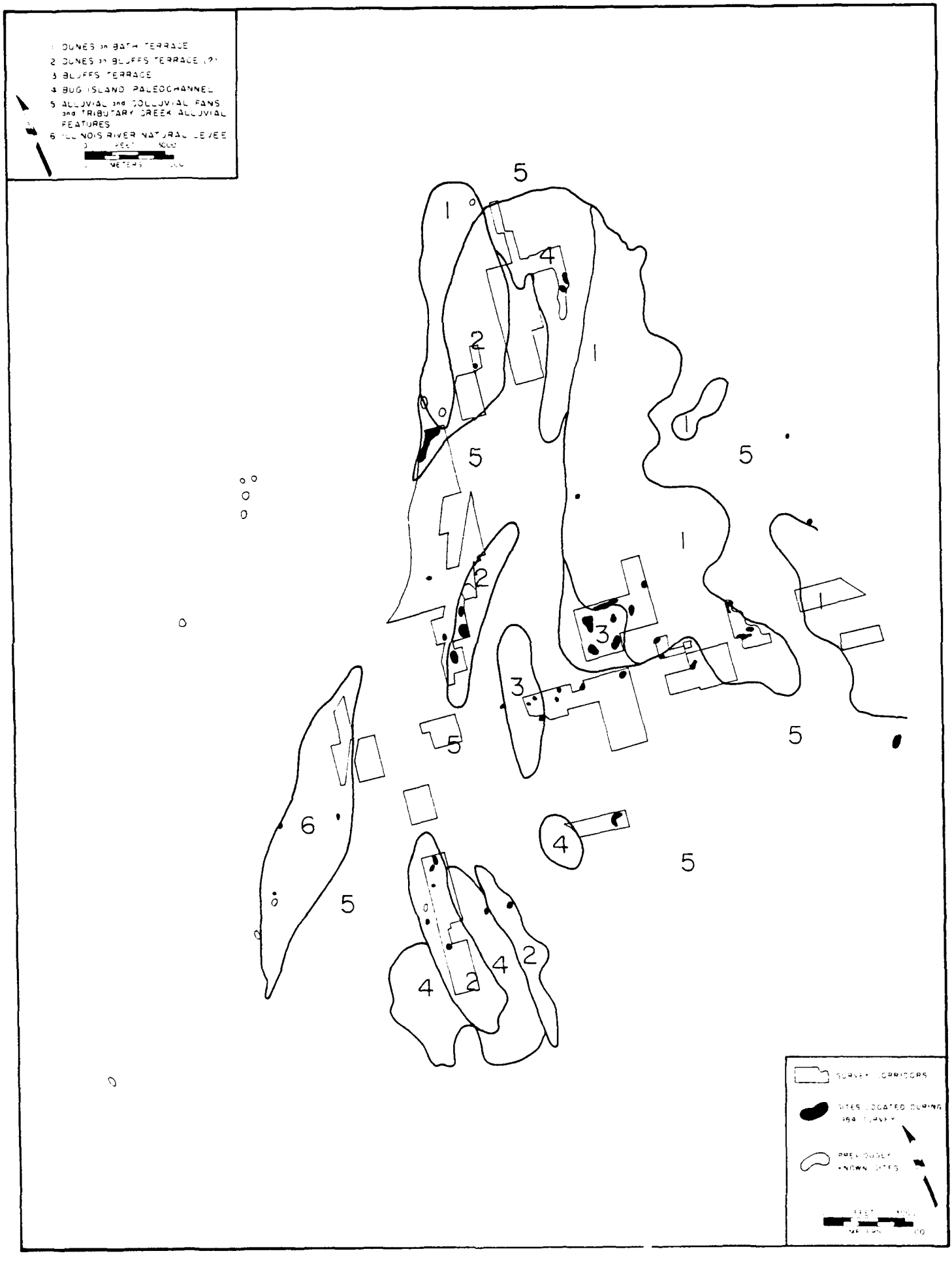

Figure 6. Geomorphic Landforms and Site Locations, Meredosia Lake District.

Table 7. Prehistoric Site Area and Site Size per Landform.

Landform	Hectares of Site	Average Site Size (hectares)	Hectares of Landform Surveyed	Percent of Site Area on Landform Surveyed	Number of Sites
Dunes on Bath Terrace I	8.6	.4	203	4.2%	21
Dunes on Bluffs Terrace II	13.3	1.7	118	11.3%	8
Bluffs Terrace III	10.3	.5	166	6.2%	19
Bug Island Paleochannel IV	0	0	199	0	0
Alluvial Fans and Tributary Alluvial Features V	5.2	.5	461	1.1%	11

margin, while the majority of Woodland sites, including the large Meredosia Mound group, are situated to the west near the present channel of the Illinois River and Smith and Meredosia Lakes.

Dunes on Bluffs Terrace

The Dunes on Bluffs Terrace landform occurs almost entirely as small remnants within Bug Island Paleochannel. One isolated area is situated adjacent to the Bath Terrace south of Indian Creek and west of Bug Island Palecchannel (Figure 5 and 6).

It is unclear whether the dunes on the Bluffs Terrace are having the same effect of masking archeological materials as on the Bath Terrace. "Blow outs" are present and at least one previously known site is situated in a small "blow out". When total area surveyed is compared (Table 7) the area surveyed representing the dunes on Bluffs Terrace is 58% less than the number of hectares surveyed on the Bath Terrace. Despite this low quality, the number of hectares of site area on the Dunes on Bluffs Terrace is 40% higher than the area covered by sites on the Bath Terrace (13.3 ha compared to 8.6 ha). However, it should be noted that along the Dunes on Bluffs Terrace most of the survey units focussed on the terrace margins, while the survey units on the Bath Terrace sampled both the terrace margin and the interior area. Eight sites (13.5%) are situated on this landform. The sites exhibit a broad temporal range including Middle Archaic, Middle and Late Woodland. The Late Woodland sites account for more than 60% of the temporal components (Table 6). One previously known site is Early Woodland. As is the case of the Bath Terrace the antiquity and temporal range of the sites is not surprising given the age and relative stability of the land surface. As a group, the sites on this landform are the largest with the average site size 1.7 ha, almost three times the average for all the other landforms. However, this may be misleading since almost all the survey units focus on the terrace margin. Since this landform is narrower and more linear than the others, prehistoric occupation may be more restricted in their spatial configuration on this landform than others. The effect of site clustering, observed along the Bath and Bluffs Terrace margins may be more intensified within these smaller terrace remnants. Thus, the appearance of larger sites may be less a function of site complexity and more related to spatial restriction and multiple use through time.

Bluffs Terrace

The absence of dunes provides an opportunity to examine a more stable surface exhibiting considerable antiquity. South of Willow Creek, the Bluffs Terrace is directly west of the Bug Island Paleochannel and adjacent to the east margin of the Bath Terrace (Figure 5). North of Willow Creek, the Bluffs Terrace is represented by two smaller remnants (Figure 6). The portions of the Bluffs Terrace surveyed are characteristic of the survey along the Bath Terrace. A primary focus was along the terrace edge interfacing with Bug Island Paleochannel and the old channel for Indian Creek. Secondly, the western portions situated away from the margin with the Bug Island Paleochannel were also surveyed. Nineteen sites were identified and most are situated along the terrace margins. As the survey units extend away from the margins, site density declines sharply. The average site size is comparable to those found on the Bath Terrace (.5 ha) with only a slightly higher percentage of area covered by sites, 6.2% (Table 7). The temporal range of cultural components is again quite broad and includes the Middle and Late Archaic, Middle and Late Woodland and Mississippian periods. Similar to the Dunes on the Bluffs Terrace, Late Woodland sites are most common. One interesting note concerning the distribution of ground stone is that 75% of the sites with ground stone are situated on the Bluffs Terrace.

Alluvial Fans and Tributary Alluvial Features

This landform comprises the largest land mass in the project area (34.9%). It is also the most complex. This landform actually represents a variety of alluvial features including fan deposits and tributary stream overbank deposits. North of Willow Creek it is difficult to identify accurately the presence of the overbank deposits along the shifting courses of Indian Creek. More detailed geomorphologic studies are necessary before this is possible.

South of Willow Creek this landform is represented primarily by alluvial fan deposits extending west across the Bug Island Paleochannel. Near the bluff base at the mouth of Coon Run Creek and Willow Creek small discontinuous natural levees are present. North of Willow Creek this landform extends both east and west of the Bath and Bluffs Terrace (Figure 5 and 6).

The survey of these alluvial deposits was designed to sample a wide

variety of represented features. Eleven sites (19%) were found. These sites are small, averaging .5 ha and extend over only 1.1% of the total area surveyed for this landform. The Alluvial Fans and associated alluvial features contained the smallest number of identified cultural components, with only Middle and Late Woodland material present (Table 6). This landform also contains the highest percent of isolated finds (41%). Site density appears concentrated along the interface with the Bug Island Paleochannel with only a scattering of sites found elsewhere. Along the bluff base north of the channelized Coon Run Creek a series of natural levees were surveyed but exhibited a very light artifact density and far fewer sites than had been expected based on comparisons to areas further south (cf. Conner ed. 1984). It would appear sites earlier than the Middle Woodland period may have been buried since the presence of the streams would probably have been attractive sources for aquatic resources. The sites found on this landform are also the least complex of the sites identified during the survey, consisting mostly of flakes and blocky fragments with few retouched pieces. One exception is the Wilkie Ridge site which exhibits a broad range of artifact categories. This site is situated along the interface with Bug Island Paleochannel.

Bug Island Paleochannel

Those portions surveyed represent either small levees within the channel and adjacent lowlying areas or areas adjacent to the terrace margins and alluvial fans. No sites were found.

Improve our Understanding of the Utilization of the Wider Regional Landscape During Specific Cultural Periods in the Prehistory of West-central Illinois

As indicated by examining Table 6, only a small number of sites (n= 21, 36%) contain prehistoric diagnostic artifacts, thus hampering a detailed discussion. However, some general patterns were present. All the Archaic material found within the survey units are recovered from the terraces. One Early Archaic hafted biface was recovered with a few flakes near the historic Lanner site situated on a natural levee near Meredosia Lake. The absence of Archaic material on the alluvial fans is no doubt related to site burial. The absence of Archaic material from the natural levees surveyed would suggest the surfaces of these features are younger than the natural levees further south (Hassen and Batura

1983, Hassen ed. 1985).

The absence of Early Woodland material is strikingly different from the emphasis on Early Woodland sites along the Keach School Terrace margins and natural levees further south (Hassen and Batura 1983; Stafford et al. 1983). However, two Early Woodland sites are known from previous work in the project area; two are situated along the western terrace edge near Smith and Meredosia Lakes, and one is on a natural levee.

Within the survey area Middle Woodland sites are rare (n=3). Conner (Conner ed. 1984) identified numerous Middle Woodland components along the bluff base on alluvial fans 8 km south of the project area. The low number of Middle Woodland sites may be due, in part, to burial within fans and the small percentage of bluff base area surveyed. Previous investigations in the project area identified eight Middle Woodland sites. They are all located on either the western margin of the Bath Terrace or on alluvial deposits situated near the Illinois River.

The most common cultural component found was Late Woodland with similarly high representation on all the terrace landforms. Only one Late Woodland component is documented within the eastern alluvial deposits. When previously known sites are included, seven additional Late Woodland sites are documented from alluvial deposits near the Illinois River. Overall, the Late Woodland presence is the most common and exhibits the broadest spatial representation. Although, the eastern alluvial deposits are not well represented.

Only Two Mississippian sites were identified and each is located on the Bluffs Terrace.

Improve our Understanding of the Nature and Distribution of Small Limited Activity Sites Across the Landscape.

One of the goals of the project was to identify the presence of small sites. Frequently, larger more complex sites are well known through the interactions with local collectors. Prior to the 1984 survey a number of large, complex sites had been previously documented, including Meredosia Mounds, Virginia Holding Company and Honey Point. Most of the sites identified during the 1984 survey are much smaller and less complex than the sites previously known.

Very few retouched artifacts were recovered with most occurring on

the terraces. The sites situated on the alluvial deposits consisted mostly of lithic manufacturing debris. The presence of more complex assemblages on the terrace sites is probably a function of repeated site use given the smaller area available for suitable occupations (terrace margins) and the lack of potential for site burial.

The high incidence of isolated finds is curious since it contrasts dramatically with the recovery of low quantities of isolated finds in survey areas further south (Hassen and Batura 1983; Stafford et al. 1983; Conner ed. 1984). One explanation might be that the Meredosia isolated artifacts are most often found away from the interface with channels or creeks and are commonly found in areas less likely to yield sites.

Improve Upon Existing Models Regarding Holocene Floodplain Evolution and the Potential for Encountering Surfaces and Buried Sites.

The potential for buried and surface archeological deposits within the project area, developed by Hajic and Leigh (1984) was summarized in Chapter 3. The present survey has presented results that closely correlate with those expectations.

The oldest materials are present on the terraces and these landforms also exhibit the widest range of cultural components. The alluvial deposits contained only Woodland materials, although in quantities lower than expected. It is possible that either historic deposition is greater than anticipated, increasing the potential for site burial or perhaps the resource potential of this area is not as high as other bluffbase environs further south.

In addition, although the potential for Woodland sites exist for Bug Island Paleochannel, no sites were found. However, only a small portion of this landform was surveyed. Additional natural levees within the channel need to be surveyed before the potential for sites within this landform can be better characterized. Overall, the expectation generated by the geomorphological study are supported by the results of the 1984 survey.

Historic Archeology

Sixty-two historic sites were identified during the survey (Table 8).

Table 8. Historic Site Names and Abbreviations.

Site Name	Code	Site Name	Code	Site Name	Code
Alhorn	ALH	Leischner	LENA	Wilday	WDY
Anne Lu	ANLU	Leona	LONA	Wilkie Ridge	WIRI
Beauchamp Terrace	BETE	Long Scatter	LGSR	Winkel	WINK
Biggs	BGG	Lovekamp	LOVP	Yeck	YEK
Blowout	BWT	Lost Timber	LOTI		
Boujan	BOJ	Lydda	LYA		
Briedenstein	BRDN	Madge	MGE		
Brockhouse	BRE	Mansfield	MAFD		
Burris	BURI	Maurice	MRE		
Condit	CDT	M.Leonard	MLRD		
Coon Run	CORU	Mud Creek	MUCK		
Daryl	DAE	Naylor	NAY		
Dosh	DOH	Oakes	OAI		
Dune	DUE	Oleo	OLE		
Early Day	EADY	One-O-Four	OOF		
Einiline	EINE	Pankey Pond	PAPD		
Eldon	EDN	Pelker	PLKR		
E. Miller	EMR	Power Line	POLE		
Enke	ENE	Price	PRIC		
Freda-May	FRAY	Purnell	PUN		
Freeman	FRMN	Rhea	RHA		
Fricke	FRKE	Roegge	RGGE		
Full Day	FUDY	Roundup	RDP		
Galloway	GALY	Royale	RCL		
Giger	GIG	St. Peters	STPS		
Godfrey	GFY	Scheer	SCE		
Goebel	GEBL	Seamans Pond	SEPO		
G.W. Graham	GWG	Sibert	SBRT		
Hahn	HAH	Sorghum	SGHM		
Hahn South	HAHS	Soule	SUL		
Hectic	HEC	Steiter	STTR		
H.H. Yost	HHYT	Streuter	STRT		
Hobrock	HOBR	T.B. McAllister	TBMC		
Hodges	HOD	Tegeder	TDRD		
Hot Sand	HOSA	Terrace Edge	TEED		
Humitemp	HUMP	Tracks	TRKS		
Indian Creek	INCR	Tractor Ridge	TRAR		
Jesse	JSS	Triple Ridge	TRRI		
J.L. Cire	JLRE	Vanpett	VPT		
Jockish	JCH	Wabash Motor	WAMC		
Kinsey Landing	KILD	Waldo	WDO		
Kippenberg	KIRG	Watson	WASN		
Lanner	LANR	Weber	WEBR		
Lakeside	LKSE	Western	WERN		

The components represented at these sites are summarized in Table 9. Following a brief history of the Meredosia area, the various artifact categories are summarized below.

History of Meredosia Area

This summary of the Meredosia area history is oriented towards describing the types of archeological sites that may be found in the area. The information is based primarily on the county histories for Cass and Morgan counties.

The first non-Indian visitors to the Meredosia area were Marquette and Joliet who traveled along the Illinois River in 1673. Subsequently, various other French explorers may have passed through the area, but there is no record of any French settlement. Short et al. (1906) state:

> The earliest mention of the place (Meredosia) relates (probably) to the year 1816 by Gen. Murray McConel, in which he mentions a trip up the river to where Peoria is now located. One white man was found residing at the head of a lake near the present site of the town of Meredosia. He was a French priest who was doing missionary work among the Indians, who had quite a village just north of the present town. The name of the priest was Antoine D'Osia.

The name Meredosia comes from 'mere,' a lake, and DeOsia, of Osia, meaning D'Osia's Lake. The town of Meredosia was platted in 1832 by Thomas T. January. The original land survey also occurred at approximately this time (Donnelly 1878). Land sales in the Meredosia area began in 1833, and almost all of the land had been purchased by 1855. The town of Meredosia was incorporated in 1850. By 1878 it had a population of about 750. The ethnic make-up was mostly "of the German element" (Donnelly 1878).

Although the major transportation focus of the Meredosia area was the Illinois River, the railroads also played an important role relatively early. In 1838 the first rail of the Northern Cross Railroad was laid in Meredosia, and the line was in active service to Quincy by Early 1839, although the line was not connected to Springfield until 1842 (McConnel 1908). By 1878 most of the land within the Meredosia and Meredosia Lake districts was used for farming. Most of the grain was shipped by river to St. Louis, although some was also shipped east by rail (Donnelly 1878). Other early businesses in Meredosia included a

Table 9. Historic Components

Site Name	Site Description	Site Type	Number of Structures	Original* Purchase Date	Documentary Date Range	Artifact Date Range
Alborn	Glass, ceramic and brick scatter	House and Outbuildings	2?	Pre 1835	1928	1880-1918
Ann-Lu	Light glass and ceramic scatter	Dump?	-	1835	?	Post 1903
Beauchamp Terrace	Glass, Ceramic and Brick scatter	House	1?	1852	1928	1880-1918
Biggs	Glass, ceramic, brick and limestone scatter	House	?	Pre 1835	?	1820-c1900
Breidenstein	Occupied house and buildings	House and outbuildings	4	1850	1872-1980	pre 1903
Brockhouse	Glass, ceramic, and brick scatter	House?	?	1853	?	1860-1870
Condit	Light ceramic, glass and brick scatter	House?	?	?	?	1825-1875
Eineiline	Light ceramic and glass scatter	House	1?	Pre 1835	1928	1880-1918
E. Miller	Glass scatter, disturbed by levee?	House	1?		1872	Pre 1915
Enke	Glass and ceramic scatter	House	1?	1830	1928	Post 1870
Freeman	Glass, ceramic, and concrete scatter	House	1?	Pre 1835	1872-1928	Post 1903

Table 9. (continued)

Site Name	Site Description	Site Type	Number of Structures	Original* Purchase Date	Documentary Date Range	Artifact Date Range
Fricke	Occupied house and outbuildings	House and outbuildings	3	1850	1872-1980	?
Galloway	Standing shed and metal grain bins	House and buildings	2?	Pre 1835	1928	c1870-Date
Goeble	Recent metal storage building, gravel fill	House	1?	Pre 1838	1872	c1825-c1875
Godfrey	House and outbuilding, moved from Ph-46	House and buildings	2	1835	1928-1980	Post 1903
H.H. Yost	Light scatter of glass and ceramics	Dump?	-	1847	?	Post 1900
Hobrock	Heavy scatter of glass, ceramic, and brick	House	1?	Pre 1834 or 1835	1872	1880-1918
Honey Point	Heavy scatter of glass, ceramic, and brick	Barn? Dump?	?	1848	?	c1860-c1960
Humitemp	Occupied house and buildings	House	3	1844	1872-1980	1860-1920
Kinsey Landing	Scatter of ceramic, glass, and limestone	House	1?	1832	1899	c1860-1915
Lakeside	Glass, ceramic and brick scatter	House	1?	1851	1872-1928?	1870-Date
Lanner	Light glass and ceramic scatter	House	2?	1846	1872-1928?	1870-Date

Table 9. (continued)

Site Name	Site Description	Site Type	Number of Structures	Original* Purchase Date	Documentary Date Range	Artifact Date Range
Leischner	Scatter of glass, brick and ceramic debris	House	1?	1831	1872	?
Long Scatter	Heavy scatter of 20th century debris	Dump?	-	1853	?	Post 1900
Long Day	Heavy glass, ceramic and limestone scatter	House?	?	Pre 1833	?	c1820-c1918
Lovekamp	Occupied farm complex	House and outbuildings	5	1838	1872-1980	1880-1918
Lusk	Heavy scatter of glass, ceramic, brick, limestone	House	1?	Pre 1832	1872	1820-1918
Mansfield	Debris scatter located 100m from occupied farm complex	House? Dump?	?	Pre 1835	1872-1980?	1820-1918
Madge				1853	1899	1880-Date
M. Leonard	3 foundations in wooded area	House and outbuildings	3	1846	1872-1928	1880-1918
Mud Creek	Heavy scatter of glass ceramic, and brick	House	1?	1830	1899-1929	Post 1903
Naylor	Glass and ceramic scatter	House	1?	1850	1928	1820?-1920
One-o-four	Scatter of drilled mussel shells and glass	?	?	Pre 1833	?	1870-1980

Table 9. (continued)

Site Name	Site Description	Site Type	Number of Structures	Original* Purchase Date	Documentary Date Range	Artifact Date Range
Pelker	Light scatter of glass and ceramics	?	?	Pre 1836	?	1825-1875
Price	Glass, ceramic and limestone scatter	House	1?	Pre 1833	1872?	c1870-1918
Purnell	Light glass and ceramic scatter	?	?	Pre 1834 or 1835	?	1825-Date
Rhea	Glass and ceramic scatter	Dump?	?	1835	?	1820-Date
Sibert	Heavy scatter of glass and ceramics	Dump associated with house	1	1835	1928-1980	1880-Date
Scheer	Glass and ceramic scatter	Dump? House??	?	Pre 1835	?	1880-1920
Saint Peters	Glass, ceramic scatter associated with cemetary	Church	1	1853	1868-1928	1880-1915
Steiter	Glass, ceramic and brick scatter	House and buildings	2?	1846	1928	1870-1920
Soule	Glass and ceramic scatter	Dump	?	?	?	Post 1903
T.B. McCalister	Light scatter of glass and ceramics	House	1?	Pre 1835	1928	Post 1903
Terrace Edge	Light scatter of glass and ceramics	Dump?	?	1832	?	Post 1900

Table 9. (continued)

Site Name	Site Description	Site Type	Number of Structures	Original* Purchase Date	Documentary Date Range	Artifact Date Range
Tractor Ridge	Light scatter of glass and ceramics	Dump??	?	Pre 1935	?	1880-1918
Triple Ridge	Heavy scatter of glass ceramic and metal	Dump	?	1852	1872?	1870-Date
Wabash Motor	Heav. scatter of glass, ceramic, brick, limestone	House	1?	1852	1928	1870-Date
Watson	Heavy scatter of glass, ceramic and brick	House or dump?	?	1954	?	1860-Date
Waldo	Glass and ceramic scatter	House	1?	1852	1872	1825-1920
Wilday	Scatter associated with occupied house	House	2	1833	1872-1980	1929-Date
Weber	Glass and ceramic scatter	House	1	1839	1872-1980	1880-Date
Winkel	Heavy glass and ceramic scatter	Dump?	?	1853	?	1880-Date

Left out Coru, Dosh, Gwg, Hahs, Incr, Pole, Rol, Vpt, Yek
*'Pre' indicates pre-emption of land.

general store opened in 1838 by Daniel Waldo who also began a whiskey distillery, black smith shop, and saw mill in 1835. Fishing was an important business by 1878, with the fish being shipped daily to other towns (Donnelly 1878). There was also a pearl button factory in Meredosia by the beginning of the twentieth century, and associated pearling camps were located along the banks of the Illinois River (Hallwas 1984).

Ground disturbance of the survey area which may have had affects on the prehistoric archeological record began at a fairly early date. For example:

> In 1830, there was a water-mill for grinding corn at Arenzville... The power was obtained by changing the channel of Indian Creek fully a quarter of a mile north from the bed where it now runs (Perrin 1882:23).

In the south part of the survey area, the county atlases indicate that Coon Run was channelized and Dicksons Lake drained between 1872 and 1912.

Ceramics

The ceramic assemblage was divided into earthenware, porcelain, stoneware, and miscellaneous ceramic artifacts (Table 10).

Earthenware

Earthenware found on the Meredosia survey was primarily from utilization tablewares, although some 'fancy' wares are present. Non-tableware items are listed under miscellaneous ceramic artifacts.

Pearlware N=3, 1 site

Pearlware is a refined earthenware characterized by a creamy-white paste and a slightly blue glaze. The end of manufacture of such ceramics is usually considered to be ca. 1830 (South 1974:334). Only one site, Price, contained pearlware.

Red Ware N=3, 2 sites

Red paste ceramics are an old form of ceramics which continued to be produced in small quantities by local midwest potters, for example in the Galena, Illinois area, into this century. One sherd from the Lusk site had a clear lead glaze, and two sherds from the Honey Point site were decorated with an opaque brown glaze.

Buff Paste N=22, 12 sites

Table 10. Historic Ceramics

	ALH	ANLU	BETE	BIGG	BRDN	BRE	CDT	CORU	DOH	EINE	EMR	ENE	FRKE	FRMN	GALY	GEBL	GFY1	GFY2	GNG	HAHS	HHYT	HOBR	HDNP	HUMP
Redware Paste Ceramics																								
Undecorated																					2			
Brown																								
Red																								
Whiteware Paste Ceramics																								
Annular Decoration																								
Blue																								
Brown										1														
Red						1																		
Polychrome																					1			
Gray																								
Decalomania																								
Green																								
Blue																								
Red																								
Polychrome												1					1							
Edgeware																								
Blue														1								3		
Flown Decoration																								
Blue																								
Gilded Decoration																								
Hand Painted Decoration																								
Green				3			2															1		
Blue																								
Polychrome																								
Gray																							1	
Unidentified Type																		1	1				2	
Molded/Embossed, Undecorated																								
Stripped Finish with Decoration																							1	
Polychrome																								
Stripped Finish (Undecorated)																								
Blue																		1						
Pink																								
Yellow																							2	
Cream (White)																								
Sponged Decoration																								
Blue				1																			1	
Red																								
Polychrome							1																	
Transfer Printed Decoration																								
Green														1	2									
Blue				3		1							1										5	
Brown																							1	

Table 10. (Continued)

	ALH	ANLU	BETE	BIGG	BRDN	BRE	CDT	CORU	DOH	EINE	EMR	ENE	FRKE	FRMN	GALY	GEBL	GFY1	GFY2	GNG	HAHS	HAYT	HOBR	HDNP	HUMP
Transfer Printed Decoration (continued)																								
Red																							1	
Black				4																				
Purple																							1	
Undecorated	2	2	1	27	18	2		1	6		9	1	5	9		7	2		1	11	55	11		
Buff Past-Lead Glaze Ceramic																								
Annular Decoration																								1
Brown																								
Molded/Embossed, Undecorated																								
Brown																								
Slipped Finish (Undecorated)																								
Green															1									
Sponged/Spattered Decoration																								
Blue												1												
Brown																								
Undecorated																								
Yellow				3		1																	8	
Pearlware																								
Hand Painted Decoration																								
Undecorated																								
Stoneware																								
Albany Exterior/Albany Interior				1	2	9				2		7		2	2		1					2	6	3
Bristol Exterior/Albany Interior			3	1						2							5				2			1
Bristol Exterior/Bristol Interior					1					2					13		5				2			1
Colored Bristol Glaze																								
Blue														1										
Red																								
Unidentified Type						1										1								
Salt Exterior/Albany Interior				13	2	5						3				1						3	11	2
Salt Exterior/Unglazed Interior				1																			2	
Unglazed				2		2	1																	
Albany Unglazed				6	1	4								1								3	1	1
Porcelain																								
Decalomania																								
Green															1									
Polychrome																								
Gilded Decoration																								
Molded/Embossed, Undecorated															1									
Undecorated															5		2							
Miscellaneous Ceramic (Non-vessel)																								
Figurine												1												
Unidentified Type												1												
Stopper																								1
Toy	1																							
Electric Insulator																								1

Table 10. (Continued)

	INCH	KILD	LANR	LEN	LGSR	LKSE	LODA	LOTI	LOVP	LUK	MAFD	MGE	MLRD	MUCK	NAY	OOF	PLKR	POLE	PRIC	PUN	RHA	ROL	SBRT	SCE
Redware Paste Ceramics																								
Undecorated																								
Brown																								
Red										1														
Whiteware Paste Ceramics																								
Annular Decoration																								
Blue							1			1														
Brown				2																				
Red																								
Polychrome										1														
Gray														1										
Decalomania																								
Green																					1			
Blue																								
Red																								
Polychrome														1										
Edgeware																								
Blue				2			4								1		1		2					
Flown Decoration																								
Blue					1					1		1		2	1									
Gilded Decoration																								
Hand Painted Decoration																								
Green																		2						
Blue				1			1																	
Polychrome							2			1	1				1				3					
Gray																	1							
Unidentified Type																								
Molded/Embossed, Undecorated	1									3	3			2	4				1					
Slipped Finish with Decoration																								
Polychrome																								
Slipped Finish (Undecorated)																								
Blue							1																	
Pink														2										
Yellow																								
Cream (White)																								
Stamped Decoration																								
Blue										1					1									
Red											1													
Polychrome																								
Transfer Printed Decoration																								
Green										1														
Blue							2			8				1	1				3					
Brown																								

Table 10. (Continued)

	INCR	KILD	LANR	LEN	LGSR	LKSE	LODA	LOTI	LOVP	LUK	MAFD	MGE	MLRD	MUCK	NAY	OOF	PLKR	POLE	PRIC	PUN	RHA	ROL	SBRT	SCE
Transfer Printed Decoration (continued)																								
Red							1			2					1		1		3					
Black																			1					
Purple										3														
Undecorated		18	16	4	3	11	32	14		28	36	2		16	31		13		25	2	2		4	42
Buff Post-Lead Glaze Ceramic																								
Annular Decoration																								
Brown																								
Molded/Embossed, Undecorated																								
Brown										1														
Slipped Finish (Undecorated)																								
Green																								
Sponged/Spattered Decoration																								
Blue																								
Brown										1														
Undecorated																								
Yellow		1					1			1	1													
Pearlware																								
Hand Painted Decoration																								
Undecorated																			3					
Stoneware																								
Albany Exterior/Albany Interior		11	5		1	4	6	1		7	3			2	7		3		4	1			2	5
Bristol Exterior/Albany Interior								1												1				
Bristol Exterior/Bristol Interior			1					6				1		1						2	1		5	1
Colored Bristol Glaze																								
Blue																								
Red																								
Unidentified Type															1									
Salt Exterior/Albany Interior		11	15	3		2	10			6	19			5	5		2		4	4				10
Salt Exterior Unglazed Interior				5		2	10			3				3	4				1					
Unglazed										1					1						1			
Albany Unglazed							1				1				3		1		2				1	
Porcelain																								
Decalomania																								
Green																								
Polychrome																								
Tinted Decoration										1														
Molded/Embossed, Undecorated																								
Undecorated										1	1								5		1			
Miscellaneous Ceramic (Non-vessel)																								
Figurine											2			1					2					2
Unidentified Type																								
Stopper										2														
Toy															2									
Electric Insulator															1	2								

Table 10. (Continued)

	STPS	STTR	SUL	TBMC	TEED	TRAR	THRI	VPT	WAMO	WASN	WDO	WDY	WEBR	WINK	YEK
Redware Paste Ceramics															
Undecorated															
Brown															
Red															
Whiteware Paste Ceramics															
Annular Decoration															
Blue															
Brown												1			
Red															
Polychrome															
Gray															
Decalomania															
Green															
Blue									1						
Red															
Polychrome		1					3		1	1					
Edgeware															
Blue									2	1	1			1	
Flown Decoration															
Blue															
Gilded Decoration										2					
Hand Painted Decoration															
Green															
Blue									1						
Polychrome					1										
Gray															
Unidentified Type															
Molded/Embossed,Undecorated			1				2		7	3					
Slipped Finish with Decoration															
Polychrome															
Slipped Finish (Undecorated)															
Blue						1									
Pink															
Yellow			2												
Cream (White)															
Sponged Decoration															
Blue															
Red				1											
Polychrome						3									
Transfer Printed Decoration															
Green			1				4								1
Blue					2										
Brown															

Table 10. (Continued)

	STPS	STTR	SUL	TBMC	TEED	TRAR	TRRI	VPT	WAMO	WASN	WDO	WDY	WEBR	WINK	YEK
Transfer Printed Decoration (continued)															
Red															
Black										1					
Purple															
Undecorated	1	3	8		3	19	24		36	25	18	2	1	4	
Buff Past-Lead Glaze Ceramic															
Annular Decoration															
Brown										1					
Molded/Embossed, Undecorated															
Brown															
Slipped Finish (Undecorated)															
Green															
Sponged/Spattered Decoration															
Blue															
Brown															
Undecorated															
Yellow															
Pearlware															
Hand Painted Decoration															
Undecorated															
Stoneware															
Albany Exterior/Albany Interior	1	1		1			1		3	1	4	2	1	1	
Bristol Exterior/Albany Interior		1			1		3		1	1					
Bristol Exterior/Bristol Interior			9	1	1				8	1				4	2
Colored Bristol Glaze															
Blue								1				1			
Red															
Unidentified Type									1						
Salt Exterior/Albany Interior						8			3		3	2			
Salt Exterior/Unglazed Interior						1									
Unglazed										1					
Albany Unglazed						1					1				
Porcelain															
Decalomania															
Green															
Polychrome							1								
Gilded Decoration									1						
Molded/Embossed, Undecorated															
Undecorated			1		2		3		3	2					
Miscellaneous Ceramic (Non-vessel)															
Figurine							1								
Unidentified Type															
Stopper															
Toy		1								2			1	1	
Electric Insulator										1					

Buff Paste N=22, 12 sites

Like redwares, buffpaste ceramics have a long history. They tend to be used for utilitarian items such as mixing bowls or chamberpots (Wards 1969:537). While most of the items were undecorated, with clear lead glaze (16), there were also: two sherds with sponge/spattered decoration, one blue and one brown; one sherd with a green slip; one with a molded floral pattern and brown glaze; and two sherds with a brown annular decoration. It is possible that some of the sherds listed as undecorated may have come from vessels with annular decoration.

Whiteware

Whiteware is refined earthenware which was developed in the beginning of the nineteenth century and had, by the 1830s, become the most common earthenware type. Because of the difficulty in consistently separating the two paste types, ironstone ceramics and other white body earthenwares are included together. The whiteware ceramics are described separately below by decoration technique.

Hand Painted Decoration N=25, 13 sites

The colors of handpainted ceramics recovered during the survey consisted of: green (7), blue (7), brown (1), gray (1), and polychrome (9). Where the sherds were large enough for identification, the patterns were floral or curvilinear.

Sponged Decoration N=10, 7 sites

Colors consist of: blue (4), red (2), and polychrome (4). None of the examples showed any pattern to the decoration.

Annular Decoration N=12, 9 sites

Colors consist of: blue (4), brown (4), red (1), gray (1), and polychrone (2). Some vessels may have had other decoration away from the annular decoration which commonly occurs on the rim.

Edgeware N=23, 12 sites

Edge decoration is distinguished from annular decoration by the presence of molded ridges along the edges. Paint is allowed to puddle in order to accentuate the molded pattern. Two of the specimens had a curvilinear, geometric pattern of ridges, while the rest were shell-edge. Shell-edge was most popular between 1820 and 1870 (Roberson 1972:207)

Transfer Printed Decoration N=97, 18 sites

Transfer printed decoration is produced by the application of

colored designs on inked wax paper which has been printed from engraved copper plates, producing an under-glaze design. The technique was developed in the mid-18th century and has been used to the present. The earliest examples were blue, with other colors becoming common during the 19th century.

Colors present in the Meredosia assemblage consist of: green (9), blue (27), brown (1), red (9), black (6), and purple (5).

Flown Decoration N=6, 5 sites

Flown decorations are underglaze patterns which were caused to flow by firing the piece in an atmosphere of volatile chlorines (Fox, et al. 1974:219). The pattern may be hand-painted or transfer-printed. All of the sherds had blue decoration.

Decalomania N-17, 9 sites

Decalomania is the process by which patterns are transferred to a previously glazed surface. The result is similar to transferware, but the pattern is over the glaze and is usually more distinct than is common with transfer decorations. Although the process was well known in the 19th century, its presence will tend to indicate a 20th-century site.

Colors present in the Meredosia assemblage consist of: green (1), blue (1), red (2), and polychrome (13).

Gilded Decoration N=2, 1 site

White earthenware with overglaze paints or stamping of gold paint often appear along the highlights of molded designs.

Slipped, Undecorated N=9, 6 sites

Glaze colors consist of: blue (1), yellow (2), pink (3), and cream (2).

Slipped, Decorated N=1, 1 site

One slipped polychrome sherd was recovered from the Honey Point site. This sherd resembles prehistoric southwestern United States pottery (Barbara Stafford, personal communication).

Molded/Embossed, Undecorated N=31, 13 sites

The patterns include flutes and amorphous patterns.

Undecorated N-813, 49 sites

Undecorated white wares make up the bulk of the Meredosia survey assemblage. This is probably due to the comparatively low cost of these ceramics, although the count may include fragments from edge on annular

decorated vessels.

Maker's Marks on Ceramics

There were four sherds found during the survey which had maker's marks on them (Plate 4). Four different manufacturers are represented. Two are from England, one from Holland and the fourth is unknown.

Porcelain

Porcelain tableware was far less common at the Meredosia survey sites, probably due to its high cost. The decoration definitions are the same as those for earthenware. The decoration types present in the Meredosia assemblage consist of: decalomania, green (1), and polychrome (1); gilded (2), molded/embossed (1); and undecorated (26).

Stoneware

Stoneware sherds found during the Meredosia survey were categorized by the glaze types and the various combinations of these glazes. The descriptions and date ranges of the glazes are based on Greer (1981). In general stoneware vessel forms included crocks, churns, jars and other utilitarian vessel types. They are usually not decorated, although some items with linear designs were collected.

Vessel Types and Functions

Albany Type Slip Glaze

Albany type glaze is a general term indicating a dark brown glaze produced from a vitrified natural clay slip. The most famous outcrop of a clay which will react in this manner under stoneware firing temperatures is near Albany, New York, and this was shipped to many potteries across the United States. There are also other deposits of clay which produces a glaze which is essentially indistinguishable from the Albany clay.

Vessels with albany type glazes on both exterior and interior surfaces probably date from between 1875 and 1900, although this type of glaze was known of by 1820 and continued in use by small potteries until the 1940s. The use of slip glazes was almost totally phased out after 1915 by the larger potteries.

Salt Glaze

Salt glazing is a very old technique and was used in the United States generally until 1900. Sometimes there is an underglaze decoration with cobalt blue. Glazing with salt produces a clear glaze with an

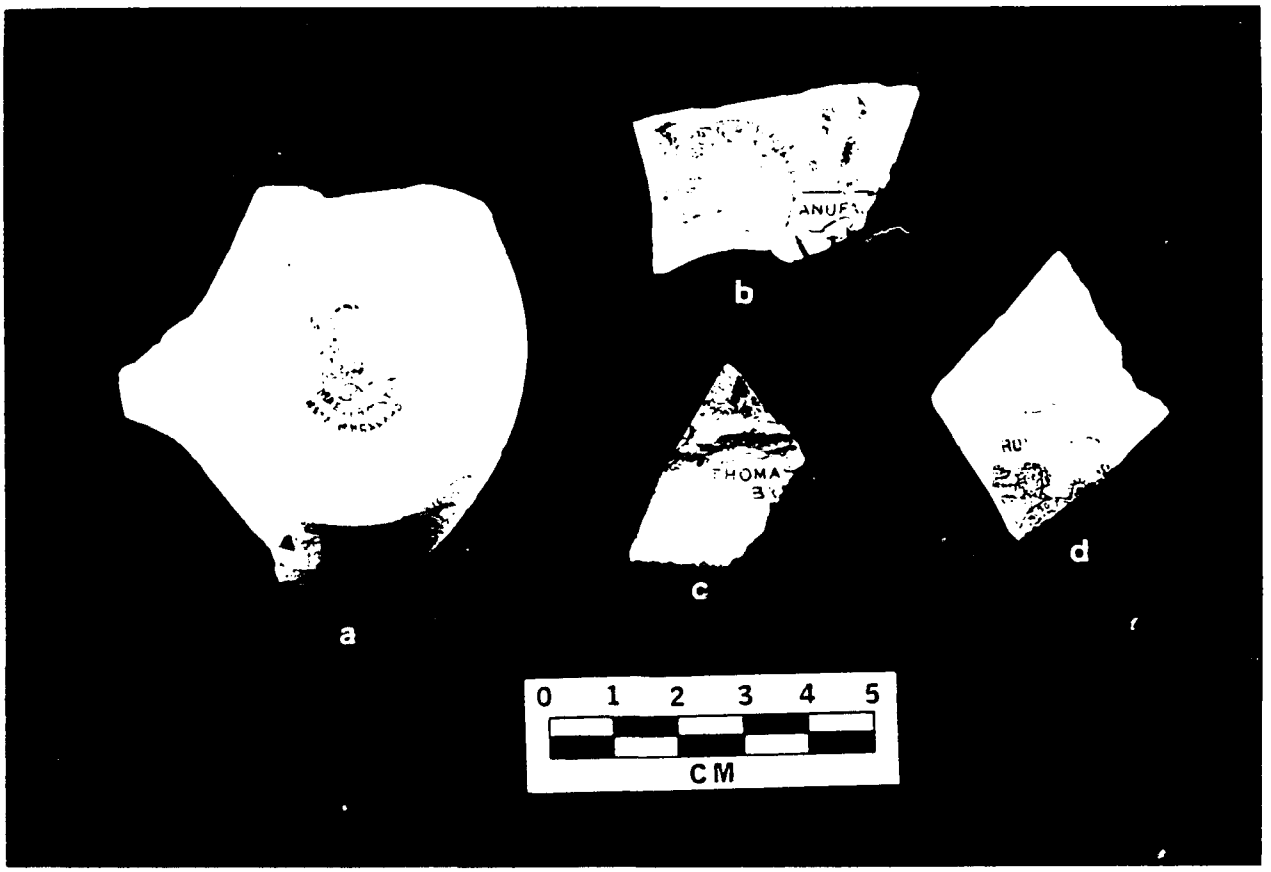

Plate 4. Historic Glazed Ceramic Sherds: (a) Societe Ceramique, Holland [20th Century?]-Winkle Site; (b unidentified mark -- Brockhouse Site; (c) Thomas Godwin (?) [England, late 19th century]-Mansfield Site; (d) unidentified mark [England? Late 19th or early 20th century]-Godfrey Site.

'orange peel' texture. A salt glazed exterior without an albany glaze interior probably dates from before 1860, except for very small potteries. Salt glazes and bristol glazes cannot be combined because of a chemical incompatibility in the firing process.

Bristol Glaze

Bristol glaze is a high temperature glaze which was developed in England during the mid-19th century. It became popular with the large potteries of the midwest by 1890 and had almost comletely replaced the other glazes by 1915. It produces a cramy white glaze, but it can be colored by addition of various elements.

Miscellaneous Ceramics

Although the majority of the ceramic items were tableware or otherwise food or container oriented, a small amount of the ceramic assemblage could not be included with the tableware. The types found during the Meredosia survey consist of: Figurines (9), electric insulators (5), toys (7), stoppers (3), and one unidentified item.

Glass Artifacts

The assemblage was first sorted into three categories: bottle or jars, flat glass, and miscellaneous glass objects. These categories were further divided. The bottle and jar fragments were then further analyzed. For this study only the fragments exhibiting meaningful dating attributes were included. These attributes are described below.

The classification of bottles and jars (Tables 11,12,13) is based almost entirely on the manufacturing technologies which produced them. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries there were rapid changes in glass manufacturing, especially of bottles and jars. The different manufacturing techniques can usually be identified by attributes visible on the item, and from these attributes a date range can be established for the manufacture of the object. The construction of date ranges was the primary focus in the collection of glass artifacts during the Meredosia survey. For more information on glass container manufacturing techniques the reader should see one the various histories of glass (Diess 1981; Paul and Parmalee 1973).

The most basic distinction in bottle manufacture is between hand-blown and machine-made bottles. Hand-blown glass can be completely free-formed or it may be blown in molds. In the first case there will be

Table 11. Historic Glass.

	ALH	ANLU	BETE	BIGG	BRDN	BRE	CDT	CORU	DOH	EINE	EMR	ENE	FRKE	FRMN	GALY	GEBL	GFY1	GNG	HAHS	HHYT	HOBR	HDNP	HUMP
Bottle or Jar																							
Basal Fragments																							
Aqua Glass		1		3		2								1		1	1					3	
Green																							
Olive Glass				1																			
Opalescent White Glass																							
Amethyst Glass (MNO)															8								
Uncolored Glass												1			3		1					4	
Brown															1							1	1
Body Fragments																							
Aqua Glass		1	1	8		6	1					3		4	16		4		1	1	15	5	
Green				1																			
Olive Glass						1								1							1		
Amethyst Glass (MNO)			1							1				1	12		4				1	2	
Uncolored Glass	2			1		3				1		1	1	1	5							14	
Blue																							
Brown						1						1			3		1					2	
Black																							
Neck/Finish Fragments																							
Aqua Glass					1		1				2				1	1						2	2
Green																							
Olive Glass				1																			
Opalescent White Glass																							
Amethyst Glass (MNO)	1									1					2								
Uncolored Glass												3										4	
Blue																						1	
Brown															1								
Flat Glass																							
Window Glass	2			1		35	3			1		4		4	7	1	1				5	11	5
Misc. Glass Objects																							
Buttons																							
Opalescent White Glass						1																	
Blue																							
Canning Jar Lids/Liners																							
Opalescent White Glass				1	1							2			2		1						
Lamp Chimney Fragments																							
Amethyst Glass (MNO)																						1	
Uncolored Glass																							
Frosted Glass																						1	
Etched Decoration														2									
Unidentified Type																							
Opalescent White Glass														1	2							1	
Amethyst Glass (MNO)															2								
Uncolored Glass										1					1								
Blue																							
Carnival Glass																							1
Lenses or Eyeglass Fragments																							
Uncolored Glass																							
Lamp Shades																							
Opalescent White Glass																							

Table 11. Historic Glass (continued)

	INCR	KILD	LANR	LEN	LGSR	LKSE	LODA	LOTI	LOVP	LUK	MAFD	MGE	MLRD	MUCK	NAY	OOF	PLKR	POLE	PRIC	PUN	RHA	ROL	SBRT
Bottle or Jar																							
Basal Fragments																							
Aqua Glass		1	1			1	1	1		5	2	1			3	1					1		2
Green																							
Olive Glass										1													
Opalescent White Glass																							
Amethyst Glass (MNO)					2								1						1				
Uncolored Glass			1		1			1			1	1		1	1	2				1			2
Brown					1																		1
Body Fragments																							
Aqua Glass		18	7		1	10	6	2		17	16	1	1	1	8	3	1			1	4		6
Green																					1		1
Olive Glass					1					1													
Amethyst Glass (MNO)			3		1	2		2		3	4	1			1						2	2	2
Uncolored Glass		1	3	1	4			1		5	3		1	8	3	1					2		3
Blue														1									
Brown	1									2	1												1
Black																							
Neck/Finish Fragments																							
Aqua Glass		1	2			1				1	2				1		1						2
Green																				1	1		
Olive Glass																							
Opalescent White Glass																							
Amethyst Glass (MNO)									1									1					
Uncolored Glass			1		1										1	1							1
Blue																							
Brown																							
Flat Glass																							
Window Glass		21	7	3			1	3		20	12		3	6	7				7		5		2
Misc. Glass Objects																							
Buttons																							
Opalescent White Glass															1								
Blue										1				1									
Canning Jar Lids/Liners																							
Opalescent White Glass					1			1															2
Lamp Chimn., Fragments																							
Amethyst Glass (MNO)																							
Uncolored Glass																							
Frosted Glass																							
Etched Decoration																							
Unidentified Type																							
Opalescent White Glass														1									
Amethyst Glass (MNO)		1																	1				
Uncolored Glass																							
Blue		1																					
Carnival Glass																							
Lenses or Eyeglass Fragments																							
Uncolored Glass											1												
Lamp Shades																							
Opalescent White Glass														3							1		

Table 11. Historic Glass (continued)

	SCE	SIPS	STTR	SUL	TBMC	TEED	TRAR	TRRI	VPT	WAMO	WASN	WDO	WDY	WEBR	WINK	YEK
Bottle or Jar																
Basal Fragments																
Aqua Glass				1						3	5					
Green											1					
Olive Glass																
Opalescent White Glass															1	
Amethyst Glass (MNC)		1						1		3	2					
Uncolored Glass				1	1					2	5				1	
Brown											3					
Body Fragments																
Aqua Glass	14	4		2		1	8	5		28	22	8			2	
Green							2							1		
Olive Glass																
Amethyst Glass (MNC)							1	8		9	6	3	2	3		1
Uncolored Glass	8		2	2	1					7	12	1	3	1		
Blue						1					1					
Brown	2										2				3	
Black	1															
Neck/Finish Fragments																
Aqua Glass	1		1					1		2	1	2		1		
Green											1					
Olive Glass																
Opalescent White Glass										1						
Amethyst Glass (MNC)	1							1		3		1			1	
Uncolored Glass					1			2		2	4				2	
Blue																
Brown								1					1		1	
Flat Glass																
Window Glass	8	2	2		2		3	8		13	12	14	2	3		
Misc. Glass Objects																
Buttons																
Opalescent White Glass																
Blue																
Canning Jar Lids/Liners																
Opalescent White Glass				4						8			1		1	
Lamp Chimney Fragments																
Amethyst Glass (MNO)		1										1				
Uncolored Glass											1		1			
Frosted Glass																
Etched Decoration																
Unidentified Type																
Opalescent White Glass						1					2					
Amethyst Glass (MNO)								1								
Uncolored Glass		1														
Blue											1					
Carnival Glass																
Lenses or Eyeglass Fragments																
Uncolored Glass																
Lamp Shades																
Opalescent White Glass																

Table 11. Historic Glass.

	ALH	ANLU	BETE	BIGG	BRDN	BRE	CDT	CORU	DOH	EINE	EMR	ENE	FRKE	FRMN	GALY	GEBL	GFY1	GNG	HAHS	HHYT	HOBR	HDNP	HUMP
Melted Glass																							
Aqua Glass				1		1						1											
Opalescent White Glass																							
Uncolored Glass	1																						1
Brown																							
Unidentified Pressed Glass																							
Green																						1	
Opalescent White Glass																							
Amethyst Glass (MNO)			1			2									4		2						1
Uncolored Glass				3								1		1								6	1
Blue																							
Carnival Glass																1							
Pink																						1	
Stemmed Glass																							
Opalescent White Glass																							
Stopper																							
Amethyst Glass (MNO)																							
Toy																							
Green																							
Opalescent White Glass																							
Blue													1										
Polychrome																							
Tumbler																							
Amethyst Glass (MNO)															1	1						1	
Uncolored Glass				1											1								
Carnival Glass																							
Electric Insulator																							
Aqua Glass																							

Table 11. Historic Glass (continued)

	INCR	KILD	LANR	LEN	LGSR	LKSE	LODA	LOTI	LOVP	LUK	MAFD	MGE	MLRD	MUCK	NAY	OOF	PLKR	PC	PRIC	PUN	RHA	ROL	SBRT
Molded Glass																							
Aqua Glass		12								4	2				1	1							
Opalescent White Glass		1																					
Uncolored Glass														2									
Brown																					1		
Unidentified Pressed Glass																							
Green																							
Opalescent White Glass											1												1
Amethyst Glass (MNO)			2		1		1	2		2	3	2		1									1
Uncolored Glass							1			3	1			1					1				
Blue																							1
Carnival Glass																							
Pink																							
Stemmed Glass																							
Opalescent White Glass																							1
Stopper																							
Amethyst Glass (MNO)																1							
Toy																							
Green																							
Opalescent White Glass																							1
Blue																							
Polychrome																							
Tumbler																							
Amethyst Glass (MNO)											2												
Uncolored Glass														1									
Carnival Glass																							
Electric Insulator																							
Aqua Glass																1							

Table 11. Historic Glass (continued)

	SCE	STPS	STTR	SUL	TEMC	TEED	TRAR	TRRI	VPT	WAMO	WASN	WDO	WDY	WEBR	WINK	YEK
Melted Glass																
Aqua Glass												2		1		
Opalescent White Glass																
Uncolored Glass			2													
Brown																
Unidentified Pressed Glass																
Green																
Opalescent White Glass								5		1						
Amethyst Glass (MNO)	2							3		2	1				1	
Uncolored Glass		1		1							4					
Blue										1						
Carnival Glass				1												
Pink					1											
Stemmed Glass																
Opalescent White Glass																
Stopper																
Amethyst Glass (MNO)																
Toy																
Green										1						
Opalescent White Glass																
Blue																
Polychrome																1
Tumbler																
Amethyst Glass (MNO)	2							4								
Uncolored Glass										1	2					
Carnival Glass															1	
Electric Insulator																
Aqua Glass																

Table 12. Glass Manufacturers Marks.

Mark	Manufacturer	Date Range	Source	Site(s)
A & D H C	A. & D. H. Chambers	1843-1886 or later	Toulouse 1971:37-38	Brock House
P D & Co	Parke, Davis & Co.	since 1875	Toulouse 1971:417-418	Galloway
AB	Adulphus Busch	c 1904-1907	Toulouse 1971:26-27	Godfrey
	Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.	1920-1964	Toulouse 1971:242	Honey Point Lanner Lone Scatter
	Fairmount Glass	1945-1960	Toulouse 1971:200-202	Honey Point
	Owens-Illinois	1929-1954	Toulouse 1971:403-406	Long Scatter
Duraglas	Owens-Illinois	since 1940	Toulouse 1971:403-406	One-O-Four
	Turner Brothers	c 1915-1929	Toulouse 1971:490-492	One-O-Four Winkel
	Obear Nestor	since 1915	Toulouse 1971:373-375	Watson
	Anchor Hocking	since 1938	Toulouse 1971:46-49	Watson

Table 13. Historic Bottles.

	AHL	ANLU	BETE	BIGG	BRDN	BRE	CDT	EINE	EMR	ENE	FRMN	GALY	GEBL	GFY	HOBR	HDNP	HUMP	KILD	LANR	LKSE	LODA	LOTI
BOTTLE BASES																						
Hand Blown Mold																						
Pontil																						
Solid 1818-1880				1																	1	
Blowpipe 1818-1860				1																		
Improved 1840-1875				1												1						
2 pc mold 1858-1870																						
Snapcase																						
2 pc mold (3)? 1860-1870						2										1						
Unk. Form 1860-1915				1														1				
Amethyst Glass 1860-1915																						
Unknown Hand Blown																						
Not Amethyst 1800-1915					1				2				1							1		
Amethyst 1880-1915												6										
Machine Made																						
Amethyst 1903-1918												1	1									
Not Amethyst 1903-1980		1								1		2		2		5			1	1	1	2
BODY FRAGS																						
Amethyst 1880-1918			1	1				1			1	12		4	1	2	1		3	2	2	
BOTTLE NECKS																						
Hand Finished																						
Applied-string 1820-1845																						
Applied-tooled																						
Cork 1825-1875				1			1						1			1	1		1			
Wax Seal 1855-1880																						
Ground Rim																						
Screw threads 1858-1915																	1	1	1			
Improved Tooled (non amethyst)																						
Cork 1870-1915										2		2										
Hutchinson 1885-1920																						
Crown																						
Improved Tooled (Amethyst)																						
Cork 1880-1918	1							1				3										
Unidentified Hand Finish																						
Machine Made																						
Amethyst																						
Cork																						
Non-amethyst																						
Cork 1903-1920																1						
Crown 1903-Date																1						
Pry-off 1929-Date																						
Screw										1						3			1			
Pressed Glass																						
Amethyst 1880-1918			1																		2	1

Table 13. Historic Bottles. (continued)

	LOVP	LGSR	LUK	MAFD	MGE	MLRD	MUCK	NAY	OOF	PLKR	PRIC	PUN	RHA	SBRT	SCE	STPS	STTR	SUL	TEMC	TRAR	TRRI	WAMO
BOTTLE BASES																						
Hand Blown Mold																						
Pontil																						
Solid 1818-1880			1																			
Blowpipe 1818-1860			2	1							1											
Improved 1840-1875			2					1														
2 pc mold 1858-1870																						
Snapcase																						
2 pc mold (3)? 1860-1870								1														
Unk. Form 1860-1915			1	1																		
Amethyst Glass 1880-1915																						
Unknown Hand Blown																						
Not Amethyst 1800-1915																						
Amethyst 1880-1915				1		1										1						1
Machine Made																						
Amethyst 1903-1918		2																				
Not Amethyst 1903-1980		2		1	1		1		3			1	1	3				2	1			1
BODY FRAGS																						
Amethyst 1880-1918		3	4	3	1			1			1		2	2						1	8	9
BOTTLE NECKS																						
Hand Finished																						
Applied-string 1820-1845								1					1									
Applied-tooled																						
Cork 1825-1875			1							1		1										
Wax Seal 1855-1880				2																		
Ground Rim																						
Screw threads 1858-1915																						
Improved Tooled (non amethyst)																						
Cork 1870-1915								1	1								1				2	1
Hutchinson 1885-1920														1								
Crown															1							
Improved Tooled (Amethyst)																						
Cork 1880-1918	1														1						2	1
Unidentified Hand Finish																						
Machine Made																						
Amethyst																						
Cork																						1
Non-amethyst																						
Cork 1903-1920																						
Crown 1903-Date																						
Pry-off 1929-Date																						
Screw														2					1		1	4
Pressed Glass																						
Amethyst 1880-1918		1	2		2																	

Table 13. Historic Bottles. (continued)

	WASN	WDO	WDY	WEBR	WINK	YEK
BOTTLE BASES						
Hand Blown Mold						
Pontil						
Solid 1818-1860						
Blowpipe 1818-1860						
Improved 1840-1875	1					
2 pc mold 1858-1870						
Snap Case						
2 pc mold (3)? 1860-1870	1					
Unk. Form 1860-1915	3					
Amethyst Glass 1880-1915	2					
Unknown Hand Blown						
Not Amethyst 1800-1915						
Amethyst 1880-1915						
Machine Made						
Amethyst 1903-1918						
Not Amethyst 1903-1980	5				1	
BODY FRAGS						
Amethyst 1880-1918	3	2	2	3		1
BOTTLE NECKS						
Hand Finished						
Applied-string 1820-1845						
Applied-tooled						
Cork 1825-1875	1	1				
Wax Seal 1855-1880						
Ground Rim						
Screw threads 1858-1915		1				
Improved Tooled (non amethyst)						
Cork 1870-1915	1					
Hutchinson 1885-1920						
Crown						
Improved Tooled (Amethyst)						
Cork 1880-1918		1			1	
Unidentified Hand Finish						
Machine Made						
Amethyst						
Cork						
Non-amethyst						
Cork 1903-1920	2				2	
Crown 1903-Date						
Pry-off 1929-Date			1		1	
Screw	2			1		
Pressed Glass						
Amethyst 1880-1918				1		

no seam lines as the vessel is completely shaped by hand. There were no free-blown bottles collected during the Meredosia survey. In hand-blown molded bottles the lip area or 'finish' must be shaped by hand, and therefore the seam lines from the molding process will not continue to the lip of the vessel.

To shape the finish, the bottle must be held while it is still very hot. Prior to c.1860 a pontil rod was attached to the base of the bottle by means of molten glass, in the case of the blow-pipe and solid rod pontils, or iron oxide in the case of the improved iron pontil which was developed about 1840. By approximately 1860 the snap-case, which held the bottle in a vise-like grip, was invented greatly, increasing the efficiency of bottle manufacturing.

Blow-pipe and solid rod pontils can be recognized by the jagged scars on the base of the vessel left when the bottle was detatched from the rod. Improved pontil marks are smoother, and usually have a residue of iron oxide from the pontil. Snap-cases leave no marks; if there is evidence that the vessel was hand-blown into a mold and there is no pontil mark, a snap-case was used.

The hand-finished bottle necks collected during the Meredosia survey were worked by three different processes. The oldest type is called applied-string, and is produced by the addition of a string of molten glass to the lip of the bottle. Applied-tooled finishes, the next in age, also require an application of extra glass which is then shaped to form the lip by means of a lipping tool. The use of a lipping tool shaped the outside of the rim while at the same time producing an orifice of standard size. During the 1870's an improvement to the furnaces made it possible to remelt the finish of a bottle without deforming the rest of the piece. This made it possible to shape the lip without application of any additional glass. Finishes of this type are called "improved-tooled".

Fully automatic machine production of bottles began in 1903, and by 1918 more than half of the total industry output was machine-made. Machine-made bottles can be recognized by scars on the base caused by the cutting-off of the measured glob of glass in the machine, by the continuation of seam lines over the entire finish of the bottle, and to a lesser degree by the evenness and clarity of the glass, although some

hand-made bottles are indistinguishable from machine bottles in than respect.

One other technological attribute which has dating significance is the use of manganese oxide as a decolorizing agent, begining approximately 1880. The addition of MnO to the molten glass counteracts the normal greenish color and produces a clear product. However, exposure sunlight causes the glass to aquire an amethyst tint. This defect and control of the resource by Germany caused the abandonment of use of MnO by World War I.

Most of the glass objects were bottles or jars of various shapes and sizes. Probably the most common form is the canning jar, with medicine or alcoholic beverage bottles next in quantity, however, bottles and jars were not identified as to function. Other glass objects include canning jar lids, pressed glass saucers and bowls, tumblers, and other types of tableware.

Date ranges may also be established on the basis of manufacturers marks which are occasionally molded into the base of bottles or jars.

Miscellaneous Materials

Items made from materials other than glass or ceramics were sorted by material and function. Table 14 summarizes the tabulation of these items.

Architectural items collected during the survey consist of: cutnails (12), wirenails (1), square nuts (1), rivets (2), and one lock part. Cutnails tend to date from the early half of the nineteenth century, while wire nails are from the later half of the nineteenth century.

Firearm items consisted of one .22 caliber bullet and seven shotgun cartridges. Shotgun shells were the most common isolated historic artifact, and were only collected when other materials were present.

Personal items consist of: one religious medallion, one machine-tuner from a mandolin-sized stringed instrument, one pocket-watch back, and three buttons (one metal, one shell, and one rubber). The rubber button was marked "NRC, GOODYEAR PAT 1878", manufactured by the National Rubber Company (Schroeder 1982).

Faunal materials consisted of 5 unburned bone fragments, ten unworked mussel shells, and 12 mussel shells which had been drilled for

Table 14. Historic Miscellaneous Material.

	ALH	ANLU	BETE	BIGG	BRDN	BRE	CDT	CORU	DOH	EHE	EMR	ENE	FRKE	FRMN	GALY	GEBL	GFY	GNG	HHYT	HOBR	HONP	HUMP	INCR
METAL																							
Architectural Items																							
Cutnails						2			1														1
Wire nails																							
Square nuts																							
Rivets						1																	
Lock part																							
Firearms																							
Bullet		1																					
Cartridges				1						1		1											
Personal Items																							
Buttons				1																			
Jewelry																							
Musical instrument part												1											
Watch part																							1
Fauna Materials																							
Bone																							3
Mussel shell																							1
Drilled shell																							
Miscellaneous Materials																							
Brick						6		2															2
Clinkers																							
Drainage tile																							
Buttons																							
Shell																							
Rubber																							1
Carbon battery rod												1			1								

Table 14. Historic Miscellaneous Material (Continued)

	KILD	LANR	LEN	LGSR	LKSE	LODA	LOTI	LOVP	LUK	MAFD	MGE	MLRD	MUCK	NAY	OOF	PLKR	POLE	PRIC	PUN	RHA	ROL	SBRT	SCE
METAL																							
Architectural Items																							
Cutnails	1																						
Wire nails											1												
Square nuts							1																
Rivets		1																					
Lock part													1										
Firearms																							
Bullet																							
Cartridges													1										
Personal Items																							
Buttons																							
Jewelry																							
Musical instrument part																							
Watch part																							
Fauna Materials																							
Bone									1														
Mussel shell									1														
Drilled shell															4								
Miscellaneous Materials																							
Brick		1	1		1				1				1		2			1					
Clinkers																			1				
Drainage tile															1							2	
Buttons																							
Shell									1														
Rubber																							
Carbon battery rod															2								

Table 14. Historic Miscellaneous Material (Continued)

	STPS	STTR	SUL	TBHC	TEED	TRAR	TRRI	VPT	WAMO	WASH	WDO	WDY	WEBR	WINK	YEK
METAL															
Architectural Items															
Cutnails		1				2									
Wire nails															
Square nuts															
Rivets															
Lock part															
Firearms															
Bullet															
Cartridges							2		1						
Personal Items															
Buttons															
Jewelry									1						
Musical instrument part															
Watch part							1								
Fauna Materials															
Bone									1						
Mussel shell														8	
Drilled shell		1							1					6	
Miscellaneous Materials															
Brick			1			1									
Clinkers															
Drainage tile															
Buttons															
Shell															
Rubber															
Carbon battery rod															

the manufacture of shell buttons. In the early part of the twentieth century there was a button factory in Meredosia. The waste shell from the factories was often sold as poultry feed, road material, or agricultural lime (Hallwas 1984).

Other miscellaneous material items consist of: 20 brick fragments, one clinker, three ceramic drainage tile fragments, and four carbon rods from large dry cell batteries.

Summary and Conclusions

Although a total of 62 sites had historic artifacts, sites with only isolated artifacts are excluded from this discussion, leaving 52 historic components. These components are listed in Table 9.

No pre-nineteenth century sites were identified during the Meredosia survey. A total of thirteen sites were identified which probably were occupied prior to the Civil War: Biggs, Condit, Goeble, Kinsey Landing, Lusk, Long Day, Mansfield, Naylor, Pelker, Price, Purnell, Reah, and Waldo. Seven of the sites, Biggs, Lusk, Long Day, Mansfield, Pelker, Price and Purnell are located on tracts of land which were pre-empted at their original purchases means that the purchaser had applied for first chance to buy the land. This is usually an indication that the land was occupied before the government sold it. It is possible that these sites represent "squatters" cabins. Seven sites, however, do not have houses mapped on the late 19th century county atlases (Biggs, Condit, Long Day, Naylor, Pelker, Purnell, and Reah). Since most of these sites contain materials that date after 1860, it is likely that the occupations continued into the late 19th century even though this is not indicated by the documentary evidence. The early 19th century sites at Meredosia are characterized by empontiled base bottles, applied-string and applied-tooled bottle finished, salt glazed stoneware, and to a lesser degree tuff-paste, edge decorated, and sponge decorated earthenwares.

A total of 42 sites were occupied or in use during the later half of the 19th century. Most of the sites appear to be occupations, although there are six sites that may be 19th-century dump sites, and one church. Late-19th century sites are characterized by amethyst glass, improved-tooled finish and snap-case bottles, and albany type slip glaze stoneware.

A total of 41 of the Meredosia survey sites were occupied during the

twentieth century. Most of these were probably occupations, although there were also 11 dump sites and one church.

Twentieth-century sites are characterized by machine-made bottles, decalomania decorated ceramics, and bristol glaze stoneware.

The main goal of the 1984 Meredosia and Meredosia Lake leve district survey was to document site location and to assess temporal association. A further long range goal was to work towards the development of a reliable predictive model for the sociological, economic, and geographical placement of historic period sites.

The historic components identified during the 1984 survey span the period from the early nineteenth century to the present date. No archeological evidence for French or historic Indian sites were found, although there is documentary evidence of sites of this type in the area. Most of the sites probably represent occupations although there are a few which may be dump sites, particularly from the twentieth century.

Lange and Smith (1981) have developed a list of criteria for a state-wide plan for the study of historic period site. These criteria, which include environmental context, ethnic group, social status, and site activities, also provide a good base for the development of predictive models. Some of the criteria, for example site location/environmental context, and to some extent social status and site activity can be investigated easily and accurately through careful, intensive archeological survey. Other information, notably ethnic group, must be approached through documentary sources.

Careful comparison of 'real' site locational data (ie. intensive survey data) from the Meredosia survey, with documentary evidence (county atlases, etc.) may make it possible to ascess the quantitative and qualitative reliability of basing location prediction models entirely on documentary sources. A statistically reliable locational predictive model based on documentary scurces might increase the efficiency of some studies since it could preclude the necessity of field work in some cases.

Conversely, comparison of social status as indicated in documtary sources with information from the surface collections may make reliable estimates of social status possible on the basis of surface survey data, without the laborious search of census data or tax records for individual

sites.

The historic site survey portion of the Meredosia survey should be seen as a preliminary to further study into the local history of the Meredosia area, while comparison of Meredosia results with studies in other areas (ie. Mason, Warren, and O'Brien 1982) may lead towards more understanding of historic period adaptive stratagies. The assemblege of sites has potential for being a useful research sample for future studies of this type.

CHAPTER 6

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Meredosia and Meredosia Lake Drainage and Levee Districts survey was designed to characterize the distribution of archeological sites among the various landforms represented. The absence of surface deposits should be approached with caution. Floodplain surveys are always hampered by the potential for buried archeological deposits. In the project area those landforms exhibiting a high potential for buried deposits extend across large portions of the project area. When planning any construction project within the Meredosia project area it is critical that the geologic study by Hajic and Leigh (1984) be closely consulted.

Presently, none of the sites reported in this study have been evaluated regarding eligibility for inclusion onto the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, it is recommended that prior to any construction additional archeological investigations be undertaken to evaluate National Register eligibility for any site threatened by construction.

It should be emphasized that areas void of cultural materials and exhibiting no or a low potential for buried cultural deposits should, when possible, be selected for construction use before areas where surface materials are present or where the potential for buried deposits is high.

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APPENDIX A

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

APPENDIX A
Site Descriptions

Mg-79 Alhorn historic, 100m x 100m, beans

The site is situated on a high sand ridge, north of Willow Creek. Site consisted of a light scatter of 19th and 20th century debris. Visibility was fair due to the beans. A grassy area that included a small clump of trees was the probable location at a structure. No structure was observed though.

Mg-78 Anne Lu prehistoric/historic, 75m x 30.5m, plowed

The site is located at the edge of a sand terrace. Coon Run is the nearest drainage and an old channel is just east of the site. The site consisted of a light scatter of flakes along with two hafted bifaces. No ceramics were observed. The site probably continued into the wheat field to the north and west.

Mg-77 Beauchamp Terrace historic, 20m x 15m, plowed

Beauchamp Terrace is situated on a high Sandy Terrace. The site is west of Coon Run Creek and the field it is located in is surrounded by trees. Density of cultural material was low and consisted of glass and ceramics.

Mg-76 Biggs prehistoric/historic, 175m x 76m, corn

The Biggs site is located on a high narrow sand ridge. It is north of Willow Creek. The site consisted of both a prehistoric and historic component that have distinct boundaries. Area A consisted of glass and ceramics while area B contained a light scatter of flakes and ceramics. Area B also had a few historic artifacts as well. Visibility was fair due to the corn crop.

Mg-87 Briedenstein historic, 100m x 30m, beans

The site is located on a sandy terrace west of Pankey Pond ditch, the nearest drainage. Density of cultural debris was light. The cultural debris consisted of glass and ceramic fragments. Visibility was fair due to the bean crop.

St-179 Blowout prehistoric, 45m x 45m, unprepared

The Blowout site is situated on a sandy ridge that is bordered on the south by Coon River Creek. Most of the field was unprepared and visibility was fair to poor. Site was observed in a blowout that was vegetation free and very sandy. The cultural debris consisted of a light scatter of flakes within the blowout. The Dune site is 100 meters to the south.

Mg-75 Boujan prehistoric, 20m x 20m, plowed

The site is situated on a high sandy terrace and is midway between the Illinois River, to the west and Coon Run Creek, to the east. The cultural debris consisted of a light scatter of flakes.

Cs-147 Brockhouse historic/prehistoric, 120m x 60m, beans

Brockhouse is located on a large sandy ridge in the Illinois floodplain. Pankey Pond Ditch to the east is the nearest drainage. The site consists of both a historic and prehistoric component. The historic component consisted of a heavy scatter of glass, ceramics, and some brick. The prehistoric material was a light scatter of flakes and one sherd was found. Visibility was fair due to the bean crop.

Mg-74 Burris prehistoric, 70m x 30m, plowed

The site is located on the west-facing slope of a large broad fan at the mouth of Coon Creek Hollow. It is 40m north of an abandoned channel. The site consisted of a light scatter of flakes and one igneous cobble.

Cs-131 Condit historic, 45m x 38m, beans

The site is situated on a low sand ridge on the Illinois River floodplain. It is just east of the Illinois River (Meredosia Lake) levee. The density of cultural material was light and consisted of glass, ceramics and brick. Two flakes were recovered. Visibility was fair to good due to the height of the bean crop.

Mg-73 Coon Run prehistoric, 167m x 18m, beans

The Coon Run site is located on the edge of a terrace, bordering an old channel. Coon Run Creek is just to the east. Density of cultural materials was moderate and consisted of flakes, cobbles and one sherd. Visibility was good to fair depending on the height of the bean crop. The Hodges, 120m west, and Stretor, 150m SW, sites are located in the same field.

Cs-150 Daryle prehistoric, 61m x 53m, beans

Daryle is located on a sandy terrace south of Indian Creek and west of Old Channel Mud Creek. This site consists of a light scatter of flakes along a higher portion of the field. Visibility was fair due to the height of the beans. The site may have been disturbed by a road and may continue into a hog lot.

Mg-72 Dosh prehistoric, 122m x 30m, plowed

The site is situated along the east edge of Bug Island channel along the edge of a distal fan. Coon Run Creek is located to the south and east. Debris density consisted of a moderate scatter of flakes and one igneous cobble. The scatter was oriented in a linear fashion along the edge of the old channel. The site may continue into an uncultivated portion of the field.

St-178 Dune prehistoric, 50m x 40 m, unprepared

The site is located on a sandy terrace overlooking a swampy area near Coon Run Creek. The field was uncultivated and the debris was found in a sandy blowout containing no vegetation. The density of debris consisted of a light scatter. This site is similar to the Blowcut site and is 100 meters south of it. A later walkover when the field was cultivated did not increase site limits.

Mg-70 Early Day prehistoric, 50m x 50m, plowed

Early Day is located on a sandy terrace east of Coon River Creek. The site is situated near a depression and consisted of a very light scatter of flakes.

Mg-69 Einiline historic, 61m x 23m, beans

The site is situated on a low sandy terrace with higher sandy terrace just to the west. Willow Creek to the north is the nearest drainage. The site consisted of a light scatter of historic debris comprised of ceramics and glass. The site may continue into the wheatfield to the west. Visibility was fair due to the height of the beans.

Mg-68 Enke historic, 61m x 23m, plowed

The Enke site is located on a broad flat fan of the Willow Creek drainage to the north. The area of scatter consists of historic debris. Density of material was moderate and consisted of glass, metal, ceramics, and brick.

Mg-71 E. Miller prehistoric/historic, 31m x 10m, weeds

The site is located on the west side of the Meredosia Lake levee and was part of the historic site documentation survey. It is 75m west of Meredosia Lake. The debris was eroding out of the west bank of a slough and consisted of glass; several flakes were also found. Visibility was restricted due to weeds. The site most likely was disturbed due to levee construction.

Cs-151 Eldon prehistoric, 45m x 30m, beans

Eldon is located on a sandy terrace south of Indian Creek and west of Old Channel Mud Creek. The site consisted of a very light scatter of flakes and one small sherd. The area of scatter was on a higher elevation of the field. Visibility was fair due to the height of the beans.

Mg-67 Freda May prehistoric, 61m x 30m, plowed

The site is situated on a sandy ridge. Willow Creek to the north is the nearest drainage. Density of debris was light and consisted of a scatter of flakes. The Mansfield site, a historic site, is located in the same field.

Mg-66 Freeman historic, 61m x 23m, plowed

The Freeman site is located on a sandy terrace west of Coon Run Creek. The site consisted of a moderate density of historic debris. The debris consisted of glass, ceramics and brick. This site had been recently torn down. The site was located as part of a historic site documentation survey. Terrace Edge, also a historic site, is situated 400m to the west.

Mg-82 Fricke historic, 91m x 45m, corn

The site is located on a sandy terrace. There is no immediate drainage. Pankey Pond ditch to the west is the nearest drainage. Site

consists of a very light scatter of glass and ceramics surrounding a farmstead. Visibility was fair due to the height of the corn.

Cs-132 Full Day prehistoric, 100m x 75m, Sorghum

Full Day is located on a sandy ridge. It is west of Pankey Pond ditch, the closest drainage. The area of scatter consisted of a heavy density of flakes and eight sherds. Visibility was fair due to the height of the sorghum. Four other sites were located in the same field: Hectic, Sorghum, and J.L. Cire.

Mg-65 Galloway historic, 45m x 45m, corn

The site is situated on a high narrow sand ridge. It overlooks a low area of darker soil and is located north of Willow Creek. The site consisted of a small area of heavy debris density, located along the north side of a clump of trees. The majority of debris consisted of glass and some ceramics. Visibility was fair due to height of corn.

Mg-64 Giger prehistoric, 61m x 61m, beans

The Giger site is located on a sand terrace with Willow Creek to the south, being the major drainage. The site is located on a high rise within the field. The area of scatter consisted of light density of flakes. Four other sites area located within the same field: Leona, Lovekamp, Cleo, and Roegge. All are situated around a low depression in the field. Visibility was poor due to the height of the bean crop.

Mg-63 Godfrey historic/prehistoric, 35m x 35m, plowed

The site is located on a sandy terrace south and east of the town of Meredosia. The Illinois River would be the closest drainage. The site consisted of historic and prehistoric debris. The historic scatter was moderate and situated around an unoccupied white frame structure. A light scatter of flakes was also recovered.

Mg-62 Goebel historic, 45m x 23m, work shed/corn

The Goebel site is located on the east side of the valley margin at the base of the bluffs. Coon Run Creek to the south is the major drainage. The site consisted of a light scatter of historic debris consisting of glass and ceramics. Most of the material was distributed at the edge of a gravel parking area for a work shed. The site was located as part of the historic site documentation survey.

Mg-61 G.W. Graham prehistoric, 70m x 45m, plowed

The site is situated on the banks of an abandoned channel of Coon Creek. It is on a broad flat fan at the mouth of Coon Creek Hollow. Density of cultural material was light and consisted of several flakes and a few sherds.

Mg-51 Hahn prehistoric 110m x 70m, plowed

Hahn is located on a high portion of a sandy terace on the east side on an old channel. Coon Run Creek is to the south and east. The site is represented by a medium scatter of debris. This site is a previously known site that was within the survey corridor.

Mg-50 Hahn South prehistoric, 150m x 90m, plowed

This site is represented by a heavy density of material distributed on a high rise. It is located on a sandy terrace overlooking an old channel. Coon Run Creek is to the east. This is also a previously known site. Hahn is 75 meters to the north.

Mg-60 Hammon prehistoric, 76m x 30m, plowed

The site is located on a sandy terrace along the edge of an old channel. The site consisted of a light scatter of flakes, sherds, and chipped stone tools. The area of scatter may continue into the wheat field to the west. Two other sites are located to the east, Jockish and Yeck.

Cs-134 Hectic prehistoric, 75m x 60m, Sorghum

Hectic is situated on a sandy terrace with the closest drainage being Pankey Pond Ditch to the east. The site consisted of a light scatter of flakes. Three other sites are located in the same field: Full Day, sorghum and J. L. Cire. Visibiity was fair due to the crop height.

Cs-133 H.H. Yost prehistoric/historic, 130m x 30m, beans

The site is situated on the west facing slope of a high sand ridge. Meredosia Lake is one-half mile to the west. The site consists of both a historic and prehistoric component. The prehistoric material was comprised of a moderate density of flakes, several chipped stone tools and two sherds. The historic component consisted of glass and ceramics. Surface visibility was fair due to the height of the crop.

Mg-159 Hobrock prehistoric/historic, 90m x 30m, plowed

Hobrock is located on a sandridge south of the Wilow Creek drainage. The debris was situated on a rise in the field. Both historic and prehistoric materials were recovered. The prehistoric component consistedof a light scatter of flakes and two chipped stone tools. The historic debris density was comprised of a heavy scatter of glass, ceramic and brick. The Purnell site is situated about 75m to the south.

Mg-58 Hodges prehistoric, 120m x 45m, beans

The site is situated on a sandy terrace and is to the west of Coon Run Creek. There are two other sites within the same field, Coon Run and Streuter. Debris density for Hodges was moderate and consists of flakes, chipped stone tools, ground stone and cobble frags. One sherd was recovered. The visibility was fair due to the height of the crop.

Cs-154 Honey Point prehistoric/historic, 150m x 150m, beans

This site is located on a sandy terrace to the east of Meredosia Lake. The density of cultural material consists of a heavy scatter of prehistoric and historic materials. Honey Point was originally located during a previous survey. At that time only the prehistoric component was reported. During the present survey, flakes, ceramics and ground-stone were collected, along with historic glass and ceramics.

St-177 Hot Sand prehistoric, 45m x 45m, unprepared

Hot Sand is one of several sites located at the eastern edge of a prominant sandy terrace. The site overlooks a swampy area near Coon Run Creek. The site consisted of a moderate density of flakes. The field was not cultivated at the time. Debris was observed in an area of no vegetation. There were several of these blowouts in the field.

Mg-57 Humitemp historic, 210m x 30m, beans

The site is situated on the Illinois River floodplain. Willow Creek is to the south and is the closest drainage. The site consists of historic debris, glass and ceramics, scattered around an occupied house and buildings. Visibility was poor due to the height of the beans.

Cs-152 Indian Creek prehistoric, 120m x 40m, plowed

The Indian Creek site is on a high sandy terrace and south of Indian Creek. Density of cultural material was high, and consisted of flakes. The site overlocks an old channel scar.

Cs-148 Jesse prehistoric, 61m x 30m, plowed

The site is situated on a large sand terrace in the Illinois River floodplain. Pankey Road ditch to the east is the closest drainage. The Pankey Pond site is 90m to the south. The debris density was moderate and consisted of flakes and one cobble fragment.

Cs-135 J.L. Cire prehistoric, 70m x 60m, sorghum

The site is situated on a large sand terrace. Pankey Pond ditch, to the east, is the closest drainage. The debris was a light scatter of flakes and situated on a slight rise in the field. several other sites are situated in this field: Hectic, Sorghum, Long Scatter and Full Day. Visibility was fair due to the height of the crop.

Mg-56 Jockish prehistoric, 130m x 60m, plowed

Jockish is located along the eastern edge of a small terrace overlooking an old channel scar. Coon Run Creek to the east is the major drainage. The density of cultural material consisted of a light scatter of flakes oriented in a linear fashion along the edge of the terrace.

Cs-149 Kinsey Landing historic, 60m x 30m, corn

The site is located on a small fan of the Mud Creek tributary. Density of cultural material consisted of a heavy scatter of historic debris. The debris consisted of glass, ceramics and bricks. Visibility was poor due to the height of the corn. This site was located based on historic records.

Cs-136 Kippenberg prehistoric, 91m x 110m, beans

The site is located at the base of a large sand terrace and is on alluvial soils. Meredosia Lake is 1/2 mile to the west. The area of scatter consisted of a light density of flakes. The Lost Timber site is located on the higher portion of the sand terrace overlooking the Kippenberg site. Visibility was fair due to height of the beans.

Mg-90 Lakeside historic, 45m x 30m, Sudan grass

The Lakeside site is located on the west edge of a large sand terrace overlooking the east side of Smith Lake. The site consists of a moderate scatter of historic debris, glass, ceramic and brick. Visibility was fair due to the height of the grass. The Seamans Pond site is 75 meters to the south.

Mg-55 Lanner historic, 210m x 45m, plowed

Lanner is situated on the floodplain of the Illinois River (Meredosia Lake). The debris was scattered along a high sandy area. The density was moderate and consisted of glass, ceramics and brick. This site was located based on historic records. Some isolated prehistoric materials were also recovered.

Mg-88 Leischner historic, 150m x 70m, beans/corn

The site is situated on a broad flat fan at the base of the Illinois bluffline, east side of the valley margin. The nearest drainage is Willow Creek. The density of cultural material was moderate and consisted of glass, ceramic and brick. Leischner was located based on historic documentation. Visibility was poor due to the height of the corn and beans.

Mg-83 Leona prehistoric, 60m x 45m, beans

Leona is located on a rise on a sandy terrace. There are several high spots within the field. Willow Creek to the south is the closest drainage. Density of cultural material was light. Surface visibility was poor due to the height of the beans. Three other sites were located in the field: Roegge, Oleo, and Giger. All of the sites surround a depression.

Mg-54 Long Day historic, 30m x 25m, plowed

This site is located on a broad, flat fan at the mouth of Coon Run Hollow. There is an old channel of Coon Run Creek to the east. The site is a heavy scatter of glass, ceramic limestone and brick. The Price site is approximately 100m to the south and west.

Cs-138 Long Scatter historic, 100m x 30m, sorghum

This site is a long linear scatter of historic debris consisting of glass and ceramics. It is situated on a sandy terrace. The Winkel site is approximately 150 meters to the south and east.

Cs-137 Lost Timber historic/prehistoric, 75m x 45m, beans/timber

Lost Timber is located on the west-facing slope of a large sand terrace. The site contains both historic and prehistoric components. The historic component is comprised of a moderate scatter of debris and several buildings within a timbered portion of the terrace. The prehistoric debris wasevenly distributed across the terrace ridge. Visibility was fair due to the bean crop and timber.

Mg-53 Lovekamp prehistoric/historic, 60m x 30m, corn

The Lovekamp site is a very light scatter of prehistoric and historic materials. The prehistoric material consisted of several flakes

and sherds. The historic component is also represented by a very light scatter. The site is situated on top of a high sand terrace.

Mg-49 Lusk historic, 35m x 25m, plowed

The site is located on a broad flat fan of Coon run Creek. An old channel of Coon Run Creek is to the east of the site. The density of cultural material is represented by a heavy scatter of historic debris. This area of scatter contained glass, ceramics and brick. A few isolated prehistoric materials were recovered.

Cs-129 Lydda prehistoric, 45m x 23m, plowed

This site is a very light scatter of debris, located at the base of a large sand terrace. The Illinois River (Meredosia Lake) to the west is the nearest drainage. The material is most likely eroding out of the terrace. An historic cemetery is located at the top of the terrace.

Mg-48 M. Leonard historic, 45m x 30', timber

M. Leonard is located on a high sand terrace to the east of an old channel deposit. The site is within a timbered portion of the terrace. There is one standing structure and the remains of a foundation. The debris density was very light. The site was located based on historic records.

Cs-144 Madge prehistoric/historic, 60m x 45m, beans

This site is situated on a large sandy terrace with Pankey Pond ditch being the closest drainage. The site contains both a historic and prehistoric component. The prehistoric component consists of a very light scatter of debris. The historic debris is comprised of glass and ceramics. Visibility was fair to poor due to the height of the beans.

Mg-47 Mansfield historic, 30m x 30m, plowed

Mansfield is located on a sandy ridge. The closest drainage is Willow Creek. The site is represented by a heavy scatter of historic debris consisting of glass, ceramics and brick. The Freda-May site lies directly to the west.

Cs-130 Maurice prehistoric, 460m x 155m, beans

The site is located on a low sandy rise on the Illinois River (Meredosia Lake) floodplain. A large sand terrace lies to the east. The density of cultural material is heavy and evenly distributed over a large area. Several exotic raw materials were recovered, including one Obsidian blade. Visibility was fair to poor due to the height of the beans.

Cs-146 Mud Creek historic, 60m x 30m, corn

This site is a moderate to heavy scatter of historic debris. It is situated on alluvial deposits of Mud Creek. The site was located based on historic records. Surface visibility was fair to poor due to the height of the corn.

Cs-139 Naylor prehistoric/historic, 180" x 90m, plowed

Naylor is located on a large sand terrace overlooking the Illinois River floodplain. The site contains a historic and prehistoric component. Density of cultural debris for both components was heavy. This site is just south of the Lost Timber site.

St-176 Cakes prehistoric, 130m x 45m, unprepared

The site is situated on a sand terrace overlooking a swampy area of Coon Run Creek. The field contains several depressions (blowouts) with no vegetation cover. The area of scatter was contained within one of these blowouts. Density of cultural material was medium and included flakes and groundstone. Several other sites are located in the same field, Royale, Hot Sand, Dune, Blowout and Tracks.

Mg-85 Oleo prehistoric, 35m x 30m, corn

This site is a very light scatter of debris on a higher portion of a sandy terrace. Willow Creek to the south is the closest tributary. There are three other sites in the field, Roegge, Leona, Giger. All of the sites surround a depression. Visibility was fair to poor due to the height of the corn.

Mg-46 One-O-Four historic, 60m x 25m, plowed

The site is located at the edge of a low terrace, overlooking an abandoned channel. Density of cultural material consists of historic debris. It is characterized by an extremely heavy concentration of drilled mussel shell. Glass, ceramics and brick were also recovered.

Cs-145 Pankey Pond prehistoric, 150m x 30m, beans

Pankey Pond is situated on a sandy terrace, west of Pankey Pond ditch. The debris density was medium and contained one small sherd. Visibility was fair to good due to the height of the crop. The Jesse site is 100 meters to the south. Both sites are located on high rises in the field.

Cs-140 Pelker historic, 30m x 23m, sorghum

The site is located on the highest point of a large terrace. Indian Creek to the north is the closest tributary. Density of cultural material consisted of a small light scatter of historic debris. The debris is comprised of glass and ceramics. Visibility was fair to poor due to the height of the crop.

Mg-38 Power Line prehistoric 210m x 60m, plowed

The site is located on a low terrace that borders the edge of an old channel. Coon Run Creek is just to the south and east. The debris was distributed in a long linear direction. The density of cultural material was heavy and consisted of flakes, groundstone, and chipped stone tools.

Mg-45 Price historic, 50m x 25m, plowed

The site is located on a broad flat alluvial fan of Coon Run Creek. There is an old abandoned channel to the east of the site. Density of cultural material was medium to heavy and is comprised of glass,

ceramics, bricks, and limestone slabs. The Long Day site is to the north and east.

Mg-44 Purnell prehistoric/historic, 91m x 70m, plowed

The Purnell site is comprised of both a historic and prehistoric component. Both scatters are light in density. The site is situated on a low sandy terrace. Willow Creek to the north is the closest tributary. Hobrock Site is 75m to the north.

Mg-43 Rhea historic, 40m x 40m, plowed

The Rhea site is situated at the end of a broad flat alluvial fan of Coon Run Creek. The scatter consists of a light density of glass and ceramics.

Mg-84 Roegge prehistoric, 45m x 30m, corn

This site is a light scatter of prehistoric debris. It is situated on a slightly higher portion of a sandy terrace. Three other sites were also located in this field. All four of the sites surround a depression. Surface visibility was fair to poor due to the height of the crop.

Mg-42 Roundup prehistoric, 70m x 45m, beans

The Roundup Site is located on the edge of a large sandy rise. A house and a large hog operation occupy the rise. The debris was recovered from the southern edge of the rise. It consisted of a light scatter of debris. Visibility was fair due to the height of the crop, and the debris most likely extends up on the rise which is not cultivated.

St-175 Royale prehistoric, 115m x 70m, unprepared

This site is situated on a sand terrace to the west of Coon Run Creek. Density of cultural material was heavy. Most of the field had poor surface visibility due to not being plowed. All the debris was concentrated around a blowout that had no vegetation. This site was revisited after the field was plowed. The debris was still concentrated around the blowout. Several other sites are located in this field: Hot Sand, Dune, Blowout, Oakes, Western, Tracks.

Mg-41 Scheer historic/prehistoric, 50m x 30m, plowed

The Scheer site is located at the edge of a low terrace overlooking an abandoned channel. The site contains both a prehistoric and historic component. The north end of the site contains a light scatter of glass and ceramics while the prehistoric debris is distributed along the southern portion of the site. The prehistoric and historic debris areas overlapped too much to separate this into two sites.

Mg-89 Seamans Pond prehistoric, 45m x 30m, Sudan grass

The site is situated on the edge of a terrace overlooking Seamans Pond to the west. This pond is part of Smith Lake. Density of cultural material consisted of a light scatter of flakes; one sherd was recovered. The debris was distributed on a high rise in the field and eroding out of the west side of the rise. The Lakeside is 75 meters to the north.

Mg-40 Sibert historic, 30m x 20m, plowed

This site is a small scatter of historic debris to the west of a standing occupied structure. It is on the edge of a sandy rise in the Illinois River floodplain. The density of cultural material was heavy and consisted of glass, brick and ceramics.

Cs-141 Sorghum prehistoric, 90m x 45m, sorghum

Sorghum is located on a sand terrace with several higher portions. Density of cultural material was light to medium and distributed on one of these rises. Several other sites are also in this field: J.L. Cire, Full Day, and Hectic.

Cs-153 Soule historic/prehistoric, 60m x 30m, plowed

The site is located at the edge of a high sand terrace overlooking a low swampy area. Indian Creek, to the north, is the nearest tributary. The site consists basically of a medium scatter of historic debris and had a very light scatter of prehistoric debris

Cs-142 St. Peters historic, 60m x 45m, unprepared

The site is situated on a sandy terrace. Indian Creek to the north is the nearest drainage. The site consists of a very light scatter of historic debris. This site was located based on historic records that show a church at this location. A cemetery still exists at the south end of the site.

Mg-39 Steiter historic, 45m x 30m, wheat stubble

Steiter is located on a large sand terrace overlooking the Illinois River floodplain. The site consists of a light scatter of debris distributed around two grain bins. The site was located based on historic documents. Visibility was poor due to the wheat stubble and weeds.

Mg-37 Streuter prehistoric, 90m x 40m, beans

The site is located on a low terrace and just west of an old abandoned channel. Coon Run Creek to the east is the closest drainage. The density of cultural material was light. Several other sites are located with this field: Hodges, Coon Run and Yeck.

Mg-36 T.B. McAllister historic, 60m x 30m, beans

The site is situated on the eastern edge of a large sandy rise. Willow Creek to the north is the nearest tributary. Density of cultural material consists of a light scatter of historic debris, including glass, ceramics and brick. Visibility was fair due to the height of the beans.

Mg-81 Tegeder prehistoric, 90m x 45m, beans

Tegeder is situated on a low sandy rise east of Mud Creek. The site consisted of a light scatter of flakes and one small sherd. Visibility was fair due to the height of the crop.

Mg-35 Terrace Edge prehistoric/historic, 100m x 70m, plowed

The site is located on a large terrace which is close to the edge of an old channel. Coon Run Creek is to the east. Density of cultural

material consists of a heavy scatter of prehistoric debris and a light scatter of historic debris. The Hahn and Hahn South sites are also within this field.

St-174 Tracks prehistoric, 150m x 30m, plowed

The Tracks site is located on a sandy terrace with Coon Run Creek being to the east. The site consists of a medium scatter of debris distributed in a long linear direction. Six other sites are located in this field: Royale, Oakes, Western, Hot Sand, Dune and Blowout. The Tracks and Western sites are the only ones not within a blowout.

Mg-34 Tractor Ridge historic, 60m x 30m, sorghum

This site is on a high sand terrace overlooking an old channel to the west. Willow Creek is to the south. Density of cultural material was a medium scatter of ceramic, glass and brick. The site was found while looking for the M. Leonard site which was marked on historic records.

Mg-33 Triple Ridge historic, 50m x 30m, plowed

This site is located on top of a sandy terrace east of the Illinois River. The Site consisted of a fairly dense scatter of debris, basically glass and ceramics. The field was surrounded by timber.

Mg-32 Vanpett prehistoric, 70m x 25m, plowed

Vanpett is located at the end of a long, broad, flat alluvial fan. Coon Run Creek is to the south and east. Debris density was very light and consisted of several flakes and sherds. The Dosh site is to the south and west.

Mg-52 Wabash Motor historic/prehistoric, 20m x 20m, plowed

This site is a heavy scatter of ceramic glass, metal and brick debris. Several prehistoric pieces were also recovered. The site is situated on a sandy terrace east of the Illinois River.

Mg-31 Waldo historic, 90m x 45m, beans

The site is located on a sandy terrace and Coon Run Creek is the drainage. The site consists of a heavy scatter of historic debris which includes brick, glass and ceramics. This site was located based on historic records.

Mg-30 Watson historic, 70m x 30m, plowed

The site is located on a small sandy rise on the Illinois River floodplain. Meredosia Lake is a few hundred meters to the west. Density of cultural material was very heavy. The Sherd site is 30 meters to the south on the same rise. Watson was located on a revisit to Shearl.

Mg-86 Weber historic, 30m x 30m, plowed

Weber is located on a sandy terrace in the Illinois River floodplain. Meredosia Lake is the closest drainage. The site consists of a light scatter of histroic debris. A structure has been recently torn down.

St-173 Western prehistoric, 150m x 60m, plowed

This site is located on a sandy terrace at the west of Coon Run Creek. The site consists of a light to medium scatter of debris. There are six other sites within this field: Royal, Oakes, Western, Hot Sand, Dune and Blowout. Tracks and Western are the only sites that were not located in a blowout.

Mg-28 Wilday historic, 70m x 30m, corn

The site is located on a long, low, broad fan in the Illinois River floodplain; Coon Run Creek is the nearest drainage. Density of cultural material was a medium scatter of glass and ceramics. This site was located based on historic records.

Mg-29 Wilkie Ridge prehistoric, 240m x 70m, plowed

Wilkie Ridge is located on the eastern edge of an old channel. Coon Run Creek is located to the south and west. Density of cultural material was very heavy. The scatter was oriented in a northeast to southwest direction following the edge of the old channel.

Cs-143 Winkel historic, 30m x 30m, beans

The site is located on a sand terrace with several rises and low spots. The site consists of a heavy density of glass and ceramics. Visibility was fair due to the height of the beans.

Mg-80 Yeck prehistoric, 360m x 70m, plowed

The site is situated along the edge of a low terrace. It is on the west side of an old channel. The site consists of a heavy scatter of debris, running in a linear direction following the edge of the channel. The Jockish and Hammon sites are located in the eastern portion of the field.

Table A.1. Site Environment

Site	Landform	Elevation (meters)	Soil	Vegetation	Cultural Component
Alhorn	dunes on bluffs, terrace	136.5	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	historic
Anne Lu	Bluffs Terrace	134.7	clay, clay loam, silty clay loam	ponds/streams	Middle Arch/ Miss./hist.
Beauchamp Terrace	dunes on bath terrace	136.5	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	historic
Biggs	dunes on bluffs terrace?	133.5-134.7	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	L.Woodland/ historic
Briedenstein	alluvial & colluvial fans and tributary creek alluvial features	136.5	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	historic
Blowout	dunes on bath terrace	135.6-135.9	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	prehistoric
Boujan	dunes on bath terrace	138.9	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	prehistoric
Brockhouse	dunes on bath terrace	135.9	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	L.Woodland/ historic

Table A.1. Site Environment (continued)

Site	Landform	Elevation (meters)	Soil	Vegetation	Cultural Component
Burris	alluvial & colluvial fans and tributary alluvial fan features	140.5	silt loam	prairie	prehistoric
Coon Run	bluffs, terrace	134.1	clay, clay loam, silty clay loam	prairie	M. Woodland
Condit	alluvial & colluvial fans and tributary creek alluvial features	132.2	sandy, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	historic
Daryl	dunes on bath terrace	137.1	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	prehistoric
Dosh	alluvial & colluvial fans & tributary alluvial fan features	134.1-134.7	clay, clay loam, silty clay loam	prairie	prehistoric
Dune	dunes on bath terrace	135.9	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	prehistoric
Early Day	dunes on bath terrace	136.5	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	prehistoric
Einiline	dunes on bath terrace	134.7	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna/ prairie	historic

Table A.1. Site Environment (continued)

Site	Landform	Elevation (meters)	Soil	Vegetation	Cultural Component
E. Miller	Bug Island paleo channel	131	loam	floodplain forest wet type	prehist./ historic
Enke	alluvial & colluvial fans & tributary alluvial fan features	135.3	silt loam	prairie	historic
Eldon	alluvial & colluvial fans and tributary creek alluvial features	136.5	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	savanna	Woodland
Freda May	dunes on bluff terrace?	134.7	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	prehistoric
Freeman	dunes on bath terrace	134.7	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	historic
Fricke	alluvial & colluvial fans and tributary creek alluvial features	135.9	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	historic
Full Day	bluffs, terrace	135.3-135.9	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	L. Woodland
Galloway	dunes on bluffs, terrace?	135.3	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	historic

Table A.1. Site Environment (continued)

Site	Landform	Elevation (meters)	Soil	Vegetation	Cultural Component
Giger	alluvial, colluvial fans and tributary creek alluvial features	135.3	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	prehistoric
Godfrey	dunes on bath terrace	135.3	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna/ prairie	prehist./ historic
Goebel	alluvial & colluvial fans & tributary creek alluvial features	140.2-140.5	silt loam	prairie	historic
G.W. Graham	alluvial & colluvial fans & tributary creek alluvial features	141.4	silt loam	prairie	Middle & L. Woodland
Hahn	dunes on bath terrace	135.3	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	L. Woodland
Hahn South	dunes on bath terrace	136.0	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	Early Arch./ L. Woodland
Hammon	bluffs terrace	134.7	clay, clay loam, silty clay loam	ponds/streams	L. Woodland
Hectic	bluffs terrace	135.3	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	prehistic

Table A.1. Site Environment (continued)

Site	Landform	Elevation (meters)	Soil	Vegetation	Cultural Component
H.H. Yost	dunes on bluffs terrace	135.3	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	L. Woodland/ historic
Hobrock	bluffs terrace	134.1	silt loam	sand, savanna/ prairie	L.Arch./L. Wood./hist.
Hodges	bluffs terrace	134.7	clay, clay loam, silty clay loam	prairie	prehistoric
Honey Point	dunes on bluffs terrace	135-136.5	sand, loamy sand, sand loam	prairie	M.Arch./M.W./ L.W./historic
Hot Sand	dunes on bath terrace	135.3-135.9	sand, sandy loam, loamy sand	prairie	L. Woodland
Humitemp	Bug Island paleo channel	134.7	clay, clay loam, silty clay loam	prairie	historic
Indian Creek	dunes on bath terrace	132.2	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	prehistoric
Jesse	dunes on bath terrace	135.9	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	prehistoric
J.L. Cire	bluffs terrace	135.9	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	Miss.
Jockish	bluffs terrace	134.7	clay, clay loam, silty clay loam	ponds/streams	prehistoric

Table A.1. Site Environment (continued)

Site	Landform	Elevation (meters)	Soil	Vegetation	Cultural Component
Kinsey Landing	dunes on bath terrace	137.1	silt loam	prairie	historic
Kippenberg	alluvial & colluvial fans & tributary creek alluvial features	132.2-132.5	loam	prairie	prehistoric
Lakeside	dunes on bath terrace	137.1	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	historic
Lanner	Bug Island paleo channel (natural levee?)	133.5	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	E.Archaic/ historic
Leischner	alluvial & colluvial fans and tributary creek alluvial features	140.2	silt loam	prairie	historic
Leona	alluvial & colluvial fans & tributary creek alluvial features	135.3	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	prehistoric
Long Day	alluvial & colluvial fans & tributary creek alluvial features	137.7	silt loam	prairie	historic

Table A.1. Site Environment (continued)

Site	Landform	Elevation (meters)	Soil	Vegetation	Cultural Component
Long Scatter	bluffs terrace	135.9	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	historic
Lost Timber	dunes on bluffs terrace?	135.3-135.6	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	L. Woodland
Lovekamp	bluffs terrace	136.5	silt loam	prairie	prehis./hist.
Lusk	alluvial & colluvial fans & tributary creek alluvial features	136.8-137.1	silt loam	prairie	historic
Lydda	dunes on bluffs terrace	135.3	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	prehistoric
M. Leonard	dunes on bluffs terrace	134.1	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	historic
Madge	dunes on bath terrace	136.5-136.8	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	prehist./ historic
Mansfield	dunes on bluffs terrace?	135.3	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	historic
Maurice	dunes on bluff terrace	132.9	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam/ silt loam	prairie	L. Woodland

Table A.1. Site Environment (continued)

Site	Landform	Elevation (meters)	Soil	Vegetation	Cultural Component
Mud Creek	alluvial & colluvial fans & tributary creek alluvial features	136.5	silt loam	oak-hickory-walnut forest	historic
Naylor	dunes on bluffs terrace	136.5	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	prehistoric/ historic
Oakes	dunes on bath terrace	135.9-136.5	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	Woodland
Oleo	bluffs terrace	135.3	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	prehistoric
One-O-Four	alluvial & colluvial fans & tributary creek alluvial features	134.7	clay, clay loam, silty clay loam	prairie	historic
Pankey Pond	dunes and bath terrace	135.9	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	L. Woodland
Pelker	dunes on bluffs terrace	133.5	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	historic
Power Line	bluffs terrace	134.1	clay, clay loam, silty clay loam	prairie/ponds and streams	prehistoric

Table A.1. Site Environment (continued)

Site	Landform	Elevation (meters)	Soil	Vegetation	Cultural Component
Purnell	bluffs terrace	134.1-134.7	silt loam	sand, savanna/ prairie	prehistoric/ historic
Price	alluvial & colluvial fans & tributary creek alluvial features	137.7-138	silt loam	prairie	historic
Rhea	alluvial & colluvial fans & tributary creek alluvial features	135.3	clay, clay loam silty clay loam	prairie	historic
Roegge	bluffs terrace	135.3	silt loam	prairie	prehistoric
Roundup	alluvial & colluvial fans & tributary creek alluvial features	135.9	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	prehistoric
Royale	dunes on bath terrace	135.9-136.5	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	E. & M. Archaic
Scheer	bluffs terrace	134.1	clay, clay loam, silty clay loam	prairie	prehistoric/ historic
Seamans Pond	dunes on bath terrace	137.1	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	prehistoric

Table A.1. Site Environment (continued)

Site	Landform	Elevation (meters)	Soil	Vegetation	Cultural Component
Sibert	alluvial & colluvial fans & tributary creek features	134.7	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	historic
Sorghum	bluffs terrace	135.5	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	prehistoric
Soule	dunes on bath terrace	132.3	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	prehistoric/ historic
St. Peters	dunes on bath terrace	136	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	historic
Stieter	dunes on bluffs terrace	136.5	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	historic
Streuter	bluffs terrace	134.4	clay, clay loam silty clay loam	prairie	prehistoric
T.B. McAllister	alluvial & colluvial fans and tributary creek alluvial features	136	silt loam	prairie	historic
Tegeder	alluvial & colluvial fans and tributary creek alluvial features	135.3	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	prehistoric

Table A.1. Site Environment (continued)

Site	Landform	Elevation (meters)	Soil	Vegetation	Cultural Component
Terrace Edge	bluffs terrace	134.7	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	prehistoric/ historic
Tracks	dunes on bath terrace	135.3-136	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	prehistoric
Tractor Ridge	dunes on bluffs terrace	134.1	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	historic
Triple Ridge	dunes on bath terrace	135.9	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	historic
Vanpett	alluvial & colluvial fans & tributary creek alluvial features	134.7	clay, clay loam, silty clay loam	prairie	prehistoric
Wabash Motor	dunes on bath terrace	136.5	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	prehistoric/ historic
Waldo	dunes on bath terrace	134.7	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam		historic
Watson	bluffs terrace	133.5	loam	prairie	prehistoric
Weber	bluffs terrace	134.1	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	historic

Table A.1. Site Environment (continued)

Site	Landform	Elevation (meters)	Soil	Vegetation	Cultural Component
Western	dunes on bath terrace	135.3-135.9	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	prairie	prehistoric
Wilday	alluvial & colluvial fans & tributary creek alluvial features	135.9	silt loam	prairie	historic
Wilkie Ridge	alluvial & colluvial fans & tributary creek alluvial features	134.7	clay, clay loam, silty clay loam	prairie	prehistoric
Winkel	dunes on bath terrace	136.5	sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	sand, savanna	historic
Yeck	bluffs terrace	134.1	clay, clay loam, silty clay loam	ponds/streams	prehistoric/ historic

APPENDIX B

LITHIC DEFINITIONS

APPENDIX B

Lithic Tabulation Definitions

Biface - any object exhibiting flake scars on both surfaces.

Celt - transverse cutting edge at one end.

Core - a stone from which at least one flake has been removed, exhibiting a platform with an angle approximately 90 degrees.

Cultural Blocky Fragment - manufacturing debitage, irregularly shaped, not retouched; does not exhibit flake characteristics.

Drills - relatively narrow and thick blade at least 1/3 total length of artifact, bifacial edge retouch on projection. Hafting element may be present.

Graver - broad, flat retouched projection. Projection is smaller than that for a drill.

Hammer - a stone with a discrete area of battering or pecking not concentrated into a depression.

Hoe Chip - all chipped stone tools (flakes) exhibiting a high glossy polish.

Lamellar Blade - flake that has a ridge down the middle of dorsal surface, sides are parallel. Flake is at least twice as long as it is wide.

Mano - flat stones exhibiting planar wear patterns (grinding or striations) possessing at least one flat to convex face. Worked face is smoother and exhibits more polish than unused surface.

Pitted stone - any non-chert handstone exhibiting a concentration of pits forming a depression.

Primary flake - 100 percent cortex on dorsal surface, no dorsal flake scars.

Hafted Biface - symmetrical, finished bifaces and unifaces exhibiting a hafting element.

Secondary flake - less than 100 percent but greater than 0 percent cortex on dorsal surface, at least one flake scar.

Tertiary flake - no cortex, presence of flake scar.

Thinning flake - lacks cortex, platform forms an acute angle and over hanging lip with ventral surface and exhibits multiple facets.

Uniface - an artifact with flaking restricted to only one surface.

APPENDIX C

SURVEY FORMS

OJECT: _____

NORTHWESTERN ARCHEOLOGY PROGRAM

FIELD WALKOVER REPORT

Field location: Quad _____
County _____
Township _____
Twp. Range
___¼___¼___¼ Sec.___
___¼___¼___¼ Sec.___

Date of walkover _____
Participants _____
_____
_____
Recorder _____

Size of Area Surveyed _____ How determined _____ By whom _____

Marked on aerial photo? Yes No 1"=660' 1"=1667' other _____

Landowner (name & address) _____
attitude _____

Tenant (name & address) _____
attitude _____

Physiography:
Floodplain sand ridge
Floodplain other _____
Talus slope
Bluff-base talus slope
Bluff-base terrace 1 2 3
Bluff-base other _____
Bluff crest
Uplands
Other _____

Drainage _____

Physiographic description: specify physiography, hydrography, modern landmarks

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Surface Conditions:

Surface wash: unwashed poorly washed med. washed well-washed

Surface preparation: plowed disked harrowed cultivated planted harveste

when was surface prepared? Fall Spring

approximate # of weeks ago _____

Crop Cover: crop showing? Yes No

bean-plant debris beans up a few inches beans near max.height

corn stalks corn up a few inches corn knee high corn waist high or highe

wheat stubble wheat up a few inches high wheat

pasture

other _____

Lighting Conditions: Sunny Partly sunny Overcast

Visibility: Excellent Good Fair Poor

Other than Cultivated Field: feed lot stream cut forest other _____

Soil Type: sand loess clay loam other _____

FIELD WALKOVER REPORT

-2-

Traverse interval: _____ ft.

Other? (describe) _____

Site located? Yes No Name of site _____

Isolated cultural material recovered? Yes No No. of bags _____

Types of Non-cult debris present: _____

Recovered? No Yes (specify types): _____

Remarks: _____

PROJECT: _____

FIELD WALKOVER REPORT

Sketch Map

Date _____

Field Location (County, Twp. Sec. #): _____

Map drawn by _____

Indicate compass orientation

N

Note: Indicate modern landmarks, sites found, crop/vegetation cover per field, surveying strategy for each type of crop cover/field.

Remarks:

PROJECT: _____

CENTER FOR AMERICAN ARCHEOLOGY
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

cultural component(s)
_____
_____
_____
no. of sherds _____

Site Name _____

Date of Survey _____

Survey Recorder _____

Sketch Map Made? Yes No

Site location: Quad _____

County _____

Township _____

Twp. _____ Range _____

___¼ ___¼ ___¼ Sec. _____ ; ___¼ ___¼ ___¼ Sec. _____

___¼ ___¼ ___¼ Sec. _____ ; ___¼ ___¼ ___¼ Sec. _____

Placed on topo map? Yes No Scale _____ Year _____

Placed on Plat Book? Yes No Page _____ Plat Book Date _____

Placed on aerial photo? Yes No 1" - 660' 1" - 1667 1" - _____

Landowner (name and address) _____

_____

Attitude _____

Tenant (name and address) _____

Attitude _____

Landform:

FLOODPLAIN			VALLEY MARGIN			UPLAND	
Flats	Terrace		Bluff base	Shelter	Valley slope	Crest	Plain
tural levee	ridge (knoll)	dune	fan	talus slope		knoll	ridge

Site/Environmental description: specify physiography, hydrography, modern landmarks, nearby sites, soil colors & types, etc. How are your distances measured? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

How do you get to the site? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Inventory of collections (this survey only):

Surveyor (list all participants)	Survey Controls	Time Spent	Number of field bags entire site	Area__	Area__
1)					
2)					
3)					
4)					

If "selected artifacts", specify collecting bias _____

Non-cult. debris present on site (specify): _____
Recovered? No Yes (specify): _____

Artifacts retained in surveyor's collection this survey _____

Soil probe used? Yes No Depth of PZ _____ plot location of
Depth of Midden _____ probe(s) on map

Remarks: _____

Soil sample taken? Yes No Remarks: _____

Surface Conditions:

Surface wash: unwashed poorly washed med. washed well-washed

Surface preparation: plowed disked harrowed cultivated planted harvested

when was surface prepared? Fall Spring

approximate # of weeks ago? _____

Crop Cover: crop showing? Yes No

bean-plant debris beans up a few inches beans near max. height

corn stalks corn up a few inches corn knee high corn waist high or higher

wheat stubble wheat up a few inches high wheat

pasture

other _____

Lighting Conditions: Sunny Partly sunny Overcast

Visibility: Excellent Good Fair Poor

Other than Cultivated Field: feed lot stream cut forest other _____

Soil Type: sand loess clay loam other _____

Traverse Interval: _____

Area of Scatter: long axis_____ short axis_____ plotted on map? Yes No

AOS in: Sq. feet _____ How determined?_____ By whom_____
Acres_____

AOS represents: minimum site size total site size min-max size range

Obstructions to survey total AOS _____

Evidence of previous surface collecting: none before last rain since last rain

No. of Traverses _____

Visible organic staining of midden area? Yes No Does staining correspond to AOS boundaries? (locate on map) _____

Earthworks or features present? Yes No (locate on map) Describe: _____

Modern disturbance: road plowing levee bulldozing/power machinery erosion stream cut farm buildings agr. terraces other _____

Remarks: (Note differences in: debris density or type, soil colors or types, walkover strategies, visibility over site; describe any modern disturbance, esp. burying or erosion; give opinion on feature/midden preservation with reasons; describe reasons for walkover strategies, area delineations)

SITE SURVEY

Sketch Map

Site Name _____

Date _____

Map drawn by _____

Indicate compass orientation

N

INCLUDE LANDMARKS THAT SHOW HOW TO GET TO THE SITE

Note: Label site boundaries and areas, long and short axis, physiographic/ hydrographic features, vegetation and crop covers, roads, buildings, location of soil probe

How are your distances measured?

Remarks:

APPENDIX D

SCOPE OF WORK

APPENDIX D

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF SELECTED PORTIONS OF THE MEREDOSIA AND MEREDOSIA LAKE DRAINAGE AND LEVEE DISTRICTS

SCOPE OF WORK

1. Statement of Work. The work to be accomplished by the Contractor consists of furnishing all labor, supplies, materials, plant and equipment necessary to perform a Cultural Resource Survey of selected portions of the Meredosia and Meredosia Lake Drainage and Levee Districts, Scott, Cass and Morgan Counties, Illinois, and furnish a written report thereon as set forth in this Scope of Work.

2. Location and Description of Study Area. The project area is situated in the Illinos River floodplain between river miles 65.0 - 72.0 (Meredosia D & LD), and 72.0 - 79.0 (Meredosia D & LD) in Scott, Cass and Morgan Counties, Illinois. The total area to be physically surveyed consists of 3140 acres and represents approximately a 20% sample of the entire area contained within the two districts (15,725 acres).

3. Study Plan.

3.1 General. The Contractor is responsible for the formulation, justification and conduct of the study to include the design and execution of all survey methods and procedures as well as the presentation of the study results unless otherwise set forth in this Scope of Work.

3.2 Sample Design. The survey will be structured so as to investigate a representative portion of each topographic and physiographic zone (i.e., ridges, terraces, etc.). As a result, the Contractor will restrict his investigations to a 20% stratified random sample of appropriately selected zones. Before initiating the fieldwork, the Contractor will provide the Contracting Officer's Representative with maps showing the sample units selected and with a narrative describing how the units were chosen and describing the research goals and objectives, as these relate to larger questions about Illinois River Valley prehistory (i.e., a "research design"). The Contracting Officer's Representative will comment (See Paragraph 6.1).

3.3 Principal Informant Interviews. Principal Informant Interviews constitute preliminary surveys based on verbal descriptions of site locations. The Contractor will contact amateur archeologists and collectors within the region in an attempt to identify the location of previously known archeological or historic sites within the Meredosia and Meredosia Lake Drainage and Levee Districts. On-site analysis shall consist of a visual confirmation of the verbal description.

3.4 Pedestrian Survey. The pedestrian survey will consist of an intensive on-the-ground survey of each sample unit, sufficient to determine the number and extent of cultural resources within each unit.

This process will include one complete surface collection at each identified site.

3.5 Lab Procedures. Artifacts collected during survey activities shall be washed, permanently labeled and catalogued according to standard lab procedures. These collections shall be analyzed in an attempt to determine each site's temporal affiliation and horizontal surface distribution. All artifacts will be separated into various general categories, then subdivided into smaller, functional and stylistic categories. These distributions shall be quantitatively assessed in a professional, concise manner.

3.6 Curation of Material. The report shall contain a statement indicating the exact location of all materials and records resulting from this contract work. This statement shall include at a minimum, the name and address of the curatorial building, the storage room number, and if possible, the rack, shelf or cabinet number where this material is stored. Containers in which artifacts are stored shall be clearly labeled "Property of the U.S. Government, St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers."

4. Final Report. The Contractor shall prepare a written report which presents and interprets survey results, and describes in detail data collection techniques. A discussion of each site located, its cultural affiliation and artifact assemblage, as well as their relation to other sites found during the survey shall be presented in the text of the report. These data shall then be compared to other previously reported sites in the Illinois River Valley and surrounding areas in order to place the results of this study into regional context. In addition the Final Report shall include the following:

a. U.T.M. coordinates of each site, detailed site-specific descriptions, locational data and maps attached as appendix to the Final Report.

b. Maps which accurately define site locations, site numbers, areas surveyed, and ground cover conditions as well as other pertinent data. These data must be recorded on U.S.G.S. topos (scale 1:24000) although other maps may be used as well.

c. No hand lettering is acceptable other than that necessary to record data on base maps.

d. Oversized maps will be folded and included in a pocket in the back of the appropriate report section of appendix.

e. A full set of reproducible maps, plates and drawings.

f. Black and White prints (half-tones) of diagnostic and functionally significant artifacts will be incorporated into the report body or attached as appendix.

g. A photographic log of annotated 35mm slides, showing each phase of lab and fieldwork in progress shall be included with Final Report original.

h. An abstract not to exceed one typewritten page.

i. Completed site forms shall be submitted for each site identified during these surveying activities.

5. Permits and Rights of Entry. Rights of Entry upon work sites for performance of work under this contract shall be obtained by the Contractor. The Contractor shall obtain the necessary approval to enter on any private property and to permanently remove any artifacts recovered during subsequent surveying activities. Should access to certain portions of this project area referenced in paragraph 2 above be denied, the actual amount of this order will be decreased in an amount equal to the percentage of difference between the original required acreage and that acreage actually surveyed.

6. Schedule of Work.

6.1 Research Design. Research Design (see Paragraph 3.2) shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer's Representative within 20 days of the date of the delivery order. The Contracting Officer's Representative will review and comment within 7 calendar days of receipt of Research Design.

6.2 Fieldwork. All fieldwork related to this item shall be completed within 200 days after the date of the delivery order.

6.3 Draft Report. Five copies of the draft report shall be submitted by the Contractor to the Contracting Officer's Representative within 90 days after fieldwork is completed. Government representatives will review the report for compliance with the requirements of the contract and will return the preliminary report, together with any written comments thereon, which may require changes in the report, to the Contractor within 50 calendar days after its receipt. The report shall be organized in a manner consistent with the St. Louis District report format guidelines. The title page shall be organized in a manner consistent with the St. Louis District title page format guides.

6.4 Final Cover. While the St. Louis District is reviewing the contractor's draft report, the St. Louis District will prepare report covers for the final report and will forward these to the Contractor with draft comments. The Contractor shall be responsible for binding the final report in these covers, using Plastic Spiral Binding.

6.5 Final Report. The Contractor shall submit 30 bound copies of the Final Report, including the original copies signed by the principal investigator, to the Government within 30 days after the Contractor receives the St. Louis Districts written comments. A set of reproducibles of all drawings, plates and other graphics, including site forms, shall be furnished at the time of submission of the Final Report.

7. Extensions. In the event these schedules are exceeded due to causes beyond the control and without fault or negligence of the Contractor, this delivery order will be modified in writing, and the contract completion date will be extended one calendar day for each calendar day of delay.

APPENDIX E

SITE LEGAL LOCATIONS

APPENDIX E

SITE LEGAL LOCATIONS

Table E.1 Site Legal Location, Meredosia Survey

IAS No.	Site Name	T	R	Sec.	Quarters	UTM Zone 15 Northing	UTM Zone 15 Easting
Mg- 79	Alhorn	16N	13W	11	NW,SW,NW,SE	4414130	711090
Mg- 78	Anne Lu	16N	13W	22	E,NE,SE,SE	4410660	710160
Mg- 77	Beauchamp Terrace	16N	13W	24	SE,SE,W	4408020	709200
Mg- 76	Biggs	16N	13W	11	NW,NW,NE	4415100	711150
Mg- 87	Briedenstein	16N	12W	5	SE,SE,SE,SE	4416610	714530
St-179	Blowout	15N	13W	5	N,NE,NE,NE	4406220	708950
Mg- 75	Boujan	16N	13W	27	NE,SE,SW	4408970	709200
Cs-147	Brockhouse	17N	12W	32	SW,SW,NW,SW	4417210	715909
Mg- 74	Burris	16N	13W	24	SE,SE,NW,SE	4410800	713020
Mg- 73	Coon Run	16N	13W	26	E,SW,SW	4408990	710450
Cs-131	Condit	17N	12W	36	NW,NW,NW	4418340	711830
Cs-150	Daryle	17N	12N	31	SE,NE,SE,SW	4417040	714200
Mg- 72	Dosh	16N	13W	23	W,SW,NE,SW	4410860	710730
St-178	Dune	15N	13W	5	SE,NE,NE,NE	4406198	709050
Mg- 70	Early Day	16N	13W	34	S,SE,SW	4407130	709075
Mg- 69	Einiline	16N	13W	15	NE,SW,NE,SE	4412590	709090
Mg- 68	Enke	16N	12W	18	NE,NE,NW,SW	4412780	713800
Mg- 71	E. Miller	16N	13W	3	NE,NW,NW,SE	4415940	709520
Cs-151	Eldon	17N	13W	31	SE,SE,SE,SW	4416810	714230
Mg- 67	Freda May	16N	13W	13	NE,SE,SE,NW	4412870	712550
Mg- 66	Freeman	16N	13W	34	SW,SW,SW,NE	4407870	709380
Mg- 82	Fricke	16N	13W	1	NW,NE,NE,NE	4416730	713240
Cs-132	Full Day	17N	12W	31	W,NE,SW,SW	4417130	713720
Mg- 65	Galloway	16N	13W	11	SW,NW,NE	4414840	711070
Mg- 64	Giger	16N	13W	22	N,SW,NE,SE	4416610	712920
Mg- 63	Godfrey	16N	12W	22	N,SW,NE,SE	4410910	709860
Mg- 62	Goebel	16N	13W	22	N,SW,NE,SE	4411010	713240
Mg- 61	G.W. Graham	16N	13W	24	NW,SE,SE	4410670	713230
Mg- 60	Hammon	16N	13W	35	W,NW,NW	4408520	710120
Mg- 51	Hahm	16N	13W	34	E,E,NW,SE	4407680	709660
Mg- 50	Hahn South	16N	13W	34	N,SE,SW,SE	4407200	709650

Table E.1 Site Legal Location, Meredosia Survey (continued)

IAS No.	Site Name	T	R	Sec.	Quarters	UTM Zone 15 Northing	UTM Zone 15 Easting
Cs-134	Hectic	17N	12W	31	NW,NW,SW,SW	4417100	713450
Cs-133	H.H. Yost	17N	13W	36	NE,NE,SW,NW	4417870	712090
Mg- 59	Hobrock	16N	13W	14	SW,NE,NW,SW	4412580	710530
Mg- 58	Hodges	16N	13W	26	SW,SW	4408890	710300
Cs-154	Honey Point	17N	13W	36	SW,NE,NW	4418080	712220
St-177	Hot Sand	15N	13N	4	SW,NW,NW,NW	4406150	709150
Mg- 57	Humitemp	16N	13W	12	NW,NE,NE,NE	4415130	713250
Cs-152	Indian Creek	17N	12W	19	E,SE,NE,NW	4421310	714130
Cs-148	Jesse	17N	12W	32	SE,SW,SW	4416930	715270
Cs-135	J.L. Cire	17N	12N	31	NE,SE,NW,SW	4417400	713750
Mg- 56	Jockish	16N	13W	35	SE,NW,[illegible],NW	4408530	710240
Cs-149	Kinsey Landing	17N	12W	32	NE,NE,[illegible],NE	4417950	716220
Cs-136	Kippenberg	17N	13W	36	SW,SW,NW	4417630	711830
Mg- 90	Lakeside	16N	13W	33	SE,NE,NW,NW	4408540	707270
Mg- 55	Lanner	16N	13W	2	W,NW,NW,SW	4415880	710190
Mg- 88	Leischner	16N	12W	5	SE,SE,SE,SE	4415250	716600
Mg- 83	Leona	16N	13W	1	NW,NW,NE,NE	4416730	712975
Mg- 54	Long Day	16N	13W	24	SE,SE,NW,SW	4410840	712230
Cs-138	Long Scatter	17N	12W	31	N,NE,NW,SW	4417560	713750
Cs-137	Lost Timber	17N	13W	36	SE,SW,NW	4417650	712090
Mg- 53	Lovekamp	16N	13W	1	SE,SW,NW,NE	4416440	712710
Mg- 49	Lusk	16N	13W	24	SW,SW,SW,NE	4411200	711890
Cs-129	Lydda	17N	13W	25	SE,SE,SE,SW	4418420	712440
Mg- 48	M. Leonard	16N	13W	11	E,SE,SE,NW	4414450	711860
Cs-144	Madge	17N	12W	31	SE,SE,SE,NW	4417670	714190
Mg- 47	Mansfield	16N	13W	13	SE,SE,SE,NW	4412820	712620
Cs-130	Maurice	17N	12W	25	NW,NE,NW	4419890	712140
Cs-146	Mud Creek	17N	12W	29	E,SE,NW,SE	4418480	716190
Cs-139	Naylor	17N	13W	36	SE,NW,NW,SW	4417390	711890
St-176	Oakes	15N	13W	4	NW,NE,NW	4406930	709620
Mg- 85	Olec	16N	13W	1	SW,NW,NW,NE	4416660	712600
Mg- 46	One-O-Four	16N	13W	23	NE,NW,SE,NW	4411510	710760
Cs-145	Pankey Pond	17N	12W	32	S,SW,SW,SW	4416860	715190
Cs-140	Pelker	17N	12W	24	SW,NW,NE,SE	4420590	712900
Mg- 38	Power Line	16N	13N	26	NW,NW,NW	4410220	710300
Mg- 45	Price	16N	13W	24	NE,NE,SW,SW	4410760	712200
Mg- 44	Purnell	16N	13W	14	SW,SE,NW,SW	4412410	710490

Table E.1 Site Legal Location, Meredosia Survey (continued)

IAS No.	Site Name	T	R	Sec.	Quarters	UTM Zone 15 Northing	UTM Zone 15 Easting
Mg- 43	Rhea	16N	13W	26	NW,NW,NW,NE	4410290	710980
Mg- 84	Roegge	16N	13W	1	NE,NW,NW,NE	4416725	712660
Mg- 42	Roundup	16N	13W	13	NW,NE,SE,SW	4412310	712510
St-175	Royale	15N	13W	4	NE,SW,NE	4406600	709385
Mg- 41	Scheer	16N	13W	23	SW,NW,SE,NW	4411400	710690
Mg- 89	Seamans Pond	16N	13W	33	SE,NE,NW,NW	4408430	707260
Mg- 40	Sibert	16N	13W	13	NE,NW,NE,SW	4412720	712380
Cs-141	Sorghum	17N	12W	31	W,NW,SW	4417410	713450
Cs-153	Soule	17	12W	19	N,NE,SE,NW	4421200	714070
Cs-142	St. Peters	17N	12W	30	SE,SE,NW,SW	4418850	713660
Mg- 39	Stieter	16N	13W	11	E,SE,SE,NW	4414480	710880
Mg- 37	Streuter	16N	13W	26	SE,SW,SW	4408780	710350
Mg- 36	T.B. McAllister	16N	13W	13	NE,SW,NE,SE	4412500	712790
Mg- 81	Tegeder	16N	12W	6	SE,NE,NW,NW	4416750	713730
Mg- 35	Terrace Edge	16N	13W	34	S,SE,SW,NE	4407900	709600
St-174	Tracks	15N	13W	5	SE,NE,NE,NE	4406550	708975
Mg- 34	Tractor Ridge	16N	13W	11	SE,SW,SE,NE	4414420	711590
Mg- 33	Triple Ridge	16N	13W	34	SE,NE,SE,NW	4408120	709320
Mg- 32	VanPett	16N	13W	23	E,NE,NE,SW	4411050	711000
Mg- 52	Wabash Motor	16N	13W	33	NW,NW,NE,SW	4407810	707340
Mg- 31	Waldo	16N	13W	33	SE,SE,SW,SE	4407120	708120
Mg- 30	Watson	16N	13W	3	S,SE,SE,SW	4415170	709290
Mg- 86	Weber	16N	13W	1	NE,NW,NE,NW	4416700	712300
St-173	Western	15N	13W	4	E,SW,NW,SW,NW	4406540	709170
Mg- 28	Wilday	16N	13W	23	NW,NE,NW,SE	4411130	711250
Mg- 29	Wilkie Ridge	16N	13W	23	E,SW,SE,SW	4410450	710830
Cs-143	Winkel	17N	12W	31	NE,SW,NE,SW	4417450	713980
Mg- 80	Yeck	16N	13W	35	E,NW,NW	4408550	710390